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Fifty-eighth session

Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth regular session of the General Assembly*

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* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 13 March 2003 (A/58/50/Rev.1), and a corrigendum on 24 April 2003 (A/58/50/Rev.1/Corr.1).

[1] In accordance with resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the President, the Chairmen of the six Main Committees and the Vice-Presidents shall be elected at least three months before the opening of the session at which they are to serve. In accordance with rule 99 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, as amended by resolution 56/509, other officers of the Main Committees shall be elected at the latest by the end of the first week of the session.

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[2] In paragraph 2 of its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that "the general debate in the General Assembly shall open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and shall be held without interruption over a period of nine working days".

[3] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-seventh session (decision 57/585 of 20 December 2002).

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[4] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, remains on the agenda of that session (decision 57/585 of 20 December 2002). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-seventh session.

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[5] This item remains on the agenda of the fifty-seventh session (decision 57/585 of 20 December 2002). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth session is subject to any action that the General Assembly may take on it at its fifty-seventh session.

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I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 13 March 2003 and the corrigendum issued on 24 April 2003 (A/58/50/Rev.1 and Corr.1), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 18 July 2003 (A/58/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/58/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The fifty-eighth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 16 September 2003, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly for the fifty-eighth session[1]

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1 and 2, as amended by the General Assembly in resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003), the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 16 September 2003.

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rules 30 and 31 of its rules of procedure. The amended rule 31 provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with the amended rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President. When rule 31 is applied, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.

The fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly will be opened by the President for that session. (For the election of the President, see item 4.)

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the President. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, China, Mali, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation and United States of America (decision 57/401). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee (resolution 57/114).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 3)

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/57/634
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.1 and 73
Resolution	57/114
Decision	57/401

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly[1]

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rule 30 of its rules of procedure. Under the amended rule 30, the General Assembly shall elect a President at least three months before the opening of the session over which the President is to preside. The President so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of that session for which the President is elected and shall hold office until the close of that session. On 6 June 2003, the General Assembly elected its President for the fifty-eighth session (decision 57/418).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.88
Decision	57/418

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees[1]

The General Assembly has six Main Committees. At its forty-seventh session, by its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Assembly decided to amend rule 98 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly according to paragraph 1 of the resolution, which reads as follows:

> "1. *Decides* that the Main Committees of the General Assembly shall be as follows:
>
> (a) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
>
> (b) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
>
> (c) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);
>
> (d) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
>
> (e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
>
> (f) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)."

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to amend the first sentence of rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly to read: "Each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur" (resolution 52/163, para. 1).

Rule 103 states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a), as amended by General Assembly resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, at least three months before the opening of the session, elect a Chairman and that elections of the other officers provided for in rule 103 shall be held at the latest by the end of the first week of the session. On 6 June 2003, the six Main Committees elected their respective Chairmen for the fifty-eighth session (decision 57/419).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, on 29 July 1994 (resolution 48/264, annex II), that the six Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

  (i) One representative from an African State;

  (ii) One representative from an Asian State;

  (iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

  (iv) One representative from an African State;

  (v) One representative from an Asian State;

  (vi) One representative from an African State;

  (vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

  (viii) One representative from an Asian State;

  (ix) One representative from an African State;

  (x) One representative from an Asian State;

  (xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

  (xii) One representative from an African State;

  (xiii) One representative from an Asian State;

  (xiv) One representative from an African State;

  (xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

  (xvi) One representative from an Asian State;

  (xvii) One representative from an African State;

  (xviii) One representative from an Asian State;

  (xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

  (xx) One representative from an African State.

For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees. The three Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 5)

Summary records	A/C.1/57/PV.26, A/C.4/57/SR.25, A/C.2/57/SR.45, A/C.3/57/SR.63, A/C.5/57/SR.57 and A/C.6/57/SR.29
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.89
Decision	57/419

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly[1]

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rule 30 of its rules of procedure. Under the amended rule 30, the General Assembly shall elect twenty-one Vice-Presidents at least three months before the opening of the session over which they are to preside. The Vice-Presidents so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of the session for which they are elected and shall hold office until the close of that session. On 6 June 2003, the General Assembly elected the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly for the fifty-eighth session (decision 57/420).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

The amended rule 30 provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 6)

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.89
Decision	57/420

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/57/392) without discussion (decision 57/505).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 7)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/57/392
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.27
Decision	57/505

8. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session (see annotation for item 1). The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 13 March 2003 (A/58/50/Rev.1) and 24 April 2003 (A/58/50/Rev.1/Corr.1). The provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session (A/58/150) will appear on 18 July 2003.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/58/200) will be issued on 27 August 2003.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, inter alia, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/BUR/58/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 8)

Preliminary list	A/57/50 and Corr.1 and Rev.1
Annotated preliminary list	A/57/100
Provisional agenda	A/57/150
Supplementary list	A/57/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/57/1
Reports of the General Committee	A/57/250 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4
Agenda	A/57/251 and Add.1-4
Allocation of agenda items	A/57/252 and Corr.1 and Add.1-5
Annotated draft agenda	A/57/100/Add.1
Letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences	A/57/389 (also relates to item 116)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-seventh session, under item 17 entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments", of an additional sub-item reading: "Appointment of a member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee" (A/57/231)

Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/57/101/Add.1/Rev.1)

Letters from China: A/57/141; Austria: A/57/142; Burkina Faso, Chad, El Salvador, the Gambia, Grenada, the Marshall Islands, Nicaragua, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands and Swaziland: A/57/191; Malawi, Palau and Saint Kitts and Nevis: A/57/191/Add.1; Peru: A/57/232; Cambodia: A/57/233; Philippines: A/57/234; and Oman: A/57/235 and Add.1

Meetings of the General Committee	A/BUR/57/SR.1-5
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.1, 19, 24, 31, 68, 79, 80 and 82
Decisions	57/501, 57/502, 57/503 A and B and 57/585

9. General debate[2]

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

By its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that the general debate should open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and should be held without interruption over a period of nine working days. Therefore, the general debate at its fifty-eighth session will open on Tuesday, 23 September 2003, and end on Friday, 3 October 2003.

At the fifty-seventh session, 16 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/57/PV.2-9 and 12-19), during which 188 speakers took the floor.[6]

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[3]

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 57/504).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations portion of the Nobel Peace Prize awarded in 2001 should be donated to the United Nations Nobel Peace Prize Memorial Fund (decision 57/586).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/58/1).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/57/1)

Letter dated 21 May 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/57/816)

Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.2 and 22-26 and 87
Decision	57/504 and 57/586

11. Report of the Security Council[3]

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter and the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

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[6] At the fifty-sixth session, 14 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 188 speakers took the floor.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1 and A/9243) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the General Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 2001 to 31 July 2002 (decision 57/507).

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2002 to 31 July 2003, Supplement No. 2 (A/58/2).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 11)

Report of the Security Council	Supplement No. 2 (A/57/2 and Corr.1)
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.27-32
Decision	57/507

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council[3]

In a letter dated 26 October 2001 addressed to the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council stated that it would be most appropriate if the General Assembly considered, in its plenary meetings, the whole report of the Council, in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. He further stated that at its 45th meeting, on 24 October 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize him to request the President of the General Assembly to kindly allocate a reasonable period of time in the plenary for the introduction and consideration of the report of the Council as a whole (A/56/517).

Document: Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3).

Public administration and development

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of public administration in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration and requested him to submit a report at its fifty-eighth session, in the manner he deemed appropriate, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/277).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/277).

International Year of Ecotourism

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly proclaimed 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism (resolution 53/200). In accordance with that resolution and Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/40, the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization prepared a report containing an assessment of the results achieved in realizing aims and objectives of the International Year.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization (A/58/96).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 12)

Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of public administration in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/57/262-E/2002/82)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award (A/57/354)

Notes by the Secretariat:

> Draft ministerial declaration of the 2002 high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council on the contribution of human resources development, including the areas of health and education, to the process of development (A/C.2/57/5)
>
> Strengthening further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/C.2/57/6) (items 12 and 44)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 32, 37, 41 and 44; A/C.3/57/SR.60; A/C.4/57/SR.2, 3, 5 and 6 and A/C.5/57/SR.26
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/543
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/558
Report of the Fourth Committee	A/57/526 (items 82 and 12)
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/57/624
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.62, 67, 73, 77 and 78
Resolutions	57/133 (items 82 and 12) and 57/277
Decisions	57/517, 57/538, 57/539, 57/552 and 57/553

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2001 to 31 July 2002 (decision 57/510).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/58/4).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 13)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/57/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/57/373)

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.37
Decision	57/510

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and IAEA was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Agency for 2001; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 57/9).

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2002. In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 14)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2001 (A/57/278)

Draft resolution	A/57/L.14 and Add.1
Draft amendment	A/57/L.17
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.46 and 47
Resolution	57/9

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[7] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 57/402). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

Angola,** Bulgaria,* Cameroon,* Chile,** China, France, Germany,** Guinea,* Mexico,* Pakistan,** Russian Federation, Spain,** Syrian Arab Republic,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bulgaria, Cameroon, Guinea, Mexico and Syrian Arab Republic. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 15 (a))

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.20
Decision	57/402

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[7] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[8] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 57/403). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Andorra,* Argentina,* Australia,** Azerbaijan,*** Benin,*** Bhutan,** Brazil,* Burundi,** Chile,** China,** Congo,*** Cuba,*** Ecuador,*** Egypt,* El Salvador,** Ethiopia,* Finland,** France,*** Georgia,* Germany,*** Ghana,** Greece,*** Guatemala,** Hungary,** India,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Ireland,*** Italy,* Jamaica,*** Japan,*** Kenya,*** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,** Malaysia,*** Mozambique,*** Nepal,* Netherlands,* Nicaragua,*** Nigeria,* Pakistan,* Peru,* Portugal,*** Qatar,** Republic of Korea,* Romania,* Russian Federation,** Saudi Arabia,*** Senegal,*** South Africa,* Sweden,** Uganda,* Ukraine,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America* and Zimbabwe.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Andorra, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Uganda and United States of America. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

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[8] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 15 (b))

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.21
Decision	57/403

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections[3]

(a) Election of forty-three members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 1, as amended by paragraph 8 of resolution 3108 (XXVIII) and by paragraph 2 of resolution 57/20, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (see also item 165) consists of 60 States elected by the Assembly for a term of six years.

Of the current membership, 19 members were elected by the General Assembly at its fifty-second session, in 1997, and 17 were elected at its fifty-fifth session (decision 55/308).

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 36 States:

Argentina* (alternating annually with Uruguay, starting in 1998), Austria,* Benin,** Brazil,** Burkina Faso,* Cameroon,** Canada,** China,** Colombia,* Fiji,* France,** Germany,** Honduras,* Hungary,* India,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Italy,* Japan,** Kenya,* Lithuania,* Mexico,** Morocco,** Paraguay,* Romania,* Russian Federation,** Rwanda,** Sierra Leone,** Singapore,** Spain,* Sudan,* Sweden,** Thailand,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,** Uganda,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** and United States of America.*

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* Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the thirty-seventh session of the Commission in 2004.

** Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the fortieth session of the Commission in 2007.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States:

Argentina (alternating annually with Uruguay, staring in 1998), Austria, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Fiji, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Lithuania, Paraguay, Romania, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda and United States of America.

Under the terms of resolution 2205 (XXI), in electing the members of the Commission, the General Assembly is to observe the following distribution of seats: (a) nine from African States; (b) seven from Asian States; (c) five from Eastern European States; (d) six from Latin American States; and (e) nine from Western European and other States. The Assembly is also to have due regard to the adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world, and of developed and developing countries.

Also at its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly will have to elect 24 additional members, since by resolution 57/20 it decided to increase the membership of the Commission from 36 to 60 States.

Under the terms of resolution 57/20: (a) in electing the 24 additional members of the Commission at its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly is to observe the following distribution of seats: (i) five from African States; (ii) seven from Asian States; (iii) three from Eastern European States; (iv) four from Latin American and Caribbean States; and (v) five from Western European and other States; (b) of the 24 additional members, the term of 13 members shall expire on the last day prior to the beginning of the fortieth session of the Commission, in 2007; the President of the General Assembly shall, by drawing lots, select these members as follows: (i) two from those elected from African States, two from those elected from Eastern European States and two from those elected from Western European and other States; (ii) four from those elected from Asian States; and (iii) three from those elected from Latin American and Caribbean States; (c) the 24 additional members shall take office from the first day of the thirty-seventh session of the Commission, in 2004; and (d) the provisions of section II, paragraphs 4 and 5, of General Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI) shall also apply to the additional members.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The members of the Commission are elected by a simple majority.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 16 (b))

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.34
Decision	55/308

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 155)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on its thirty-fifth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/57/17)

Summary records	A/C.6/57/SR.4, 5 and 16-19
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/57/562 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.52
Resolution	57/20

(b) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, and decision 43/406, the Governing Council of UNEP consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States.

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly elected 29 members of the Governing Council (decision 56/307). At present, the Council is composed of the following 58 members:

Antigua and Barbuda,** Argentina,** Bahamas,* Belgium,** Benin,* Brazil,* Burkina Faso,* Canada,** Chad,** China,** Colombia,* Congo,** Cuba,** Czech Republic,** Denmark,* Egypt,* Equatorial Guinea,* France,** Gambia,* Germany,** Greece,** India,* Indonesia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Italy,* Japan,** Kenya,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Marshall Islands,* Mexico,* Myanmar,** Namibia,** Netherlands,* New Zealand,* Nicaragua,** Nigeria,** Pakistan,* Poland,* Republic of Korea,** Republic of Moldova,* Romania,** Russian Federation,** Samoa,* Saudi Arabia,* Senegal,* Slovakia,* Sudan,** Suriname,* Switzerland,** Syrian Arab Republic,** Thailand,* Turkey,* Uganda,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,** Uruguay,** Zambia** and Zimbabwe.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahamas, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Suriname, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.[9]

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 16 (b))

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.29
Decision	56/307

(c) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex) (see also items 126 and 127), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34

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[9] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asian States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly elected 20 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decisions 57/405 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 34 States:

Argentina,*** Armenia,*** Bahamas,* Benin,*** Botswana,* Brazil,*** Canada,*** Central African Republic,*** China,** Cuba,*** Ethiopia,** France,* Gabon,*** Germany,*** India,*** Indonesia,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Japan,** Mexico,* Monaco,*** Nicaragua,*** Nigeria,** Pakistan,*** Republic of Korea,** Republic of Moldova,*** Russian Federation,* South Africa,*** Switzerland,*** Tunisia,** Ukraine,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of America* and Uruguay.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahamas, Botswana, France, Mexico, Russian Federation, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.[9]

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 16)

Note by the Secretary-General: election of 20 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/57/428 and Add.1 and 2)

Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.43 and 84
Decisions	57/405 A and B

(d) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of UNHCR (resolution 428 (V), annex) (see also item 114). In accordance with paragraph 13 of the statute, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is elected by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General.

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly elected Mr. Ruud Lubbers as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of three years beginning on 1 January 2001 (decision 55/310).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 16 (c))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/55/519
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.41
Decision	55/310

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments[3]

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the Advisory Committee (decision 57/406 A) and appointed a member to fill a vacancy (decision 57/406 B).[10] At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland),* Mr. Manlan Narcisse Ahounou (Côte d'Ivoire),* Mr. Michiel W. H. Crom (Netherlands),** Mr. Homero Luis Hernandez (Dominican Republic),*** Ms. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica),** Mr. Vladimir V. Kuznetsov (Russian Federation),*** Mr. Felipe Mabilangan (Philippines),* Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados),* Mr. Thomas Mazet (Germany),*** Ms. Susan M. McLurg (United States of America),*** Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),* Mr. Rajat Saha (India),** Ms. Sun Minqin (China),** Mr. Nicholas A. Thorne (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Jun Yamazaki (Japan)** and Mr. Mounir Zahran (Egypt).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abraszewski, Mr. Ahounou, Mr. Mabilangan, Mr. Maycock and Mr. Mselle.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/58/101.

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[10] Mr. Jun Yamazaki (Japan) was appointed to a term of office expiring on 31 December 2004 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Juichi Takahara (Japan).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/57/101 and Add.1/Rev.1 and A/C.5/57/5
Summary record	A/C.5/57/SR.19
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/57/605
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.67 and 80
Decisions	57/406 A and B

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 126). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee on Contributions (decision 57/407). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan),* Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania),* Mr. Henry S. Fox (Australia),** Mr. Chinmaya R. Gharekhan (India),* Mr. Bernardo Greiver (Uruguay),** Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar Netto (Brazil),*** Mr. Hassan Mohammed Hassan (Nigeria),** Mr. Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),* Mr. Eduardo Iglesias (Argentina),** Mr. Omar Kadiri (Morocco),** Mr. Gebhard Benjamin Kandanga (Namibia),* Mr. David A. Leis (United States of America),* Mr. Sergei I. Mareyev (Russian Federation),*** Mr. Bernard G. Meijerman (Netherlands),*** Mr. Hae-yun Park (Republic of Korea),*** Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes Ramos (Portugal),** Mr. Ugo Sessi (Italy)*** and Mr. Wu Gang (China).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Akimoto, Mr. Dumitriu, Mr. Gharekhan, Mr. Humenny, Mr. Kandanga and Mr. Leis.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/58/102.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/57/102 and A/C.5/57/6
Summary record	A/C.5/57/SR.19
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/57/606
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.67
Decision	57/407

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 120). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At its fifty-fifth session, during its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly decided that the term of office of the Board of Auditors should be a non-consecutive term of office of six years' duration starting on 1 July 2002. For the transitional arrangements, it decided to approve the extension of the appointment of the Auditor-General of the Republic of South Africa until 30 June 2006; the other members of the Board of Auditors elected under the current procedure would be eligible for re-election (resolution 55/248).

Accordingly, at present the Board is composed of the following three members:

The First President of the Court of Accounts of France,* the Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines*** and the Auditor-General of the Republic of South Africa.**

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 2004.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 2006.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2008.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the First President of the Court of Accounts of France.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/58/103.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/56/103 and A/C.5/56/7
Summary record	A/C.5/56/SR.22
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/627
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.62
Decision	56/315

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Investments Committee (decision 57/408). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia),* Ms. Francine J. Bovich (United States of America),*** Mr. Fernando G. Chico Pardo (Mexico),* Mr. Takeshi Ohta (Japan),*** Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),** Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),** Mr. J. Y. Pillay (Singapore),* Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz (Germany)** and Mr. Peter Stormonth-Darling (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abdullatif, Mr. Chico Pardo and Mr. Pillay.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/58/104.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/57/103 and A/C.5/57/7
Summary record	A/C.5/57/SR.19
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/57/607
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.67
Decision	57/408

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

In paragraph 2 of its resolution 55/159, the General Assembly decided that members serving on the Tribunal as at 1 January 2001 should have their current term of office extended by one year, and that thereafter, provided that they had not served on the Tribunal for more than seven years, they might be reappointed once.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly appointed two members of the Tribunal (decision 57/409). At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina),* Mr. Omer Yousif Bireedo (Sudan),** Mr. Spyridon Flogaitis (Greece),** Mr. Mayer Gabay (Israel),* Mr. Kevin Haugh (Ireland),*** Ms. Jacqueline R. Scott (United States of America)*** and Ms. Brigitte Stern (France).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Barboza and Mr. Gabay.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/58/105.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/57/104 and A/C.5/57/8
Summary record	A/C.5/57/SR.19
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/57/608
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.67
Decision	57/409

(f) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee of the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to select, with due regard to regional distribution, in the first instance for a period of three years, five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve on the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 31/133).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in establishing the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP, resolved that the President of the Assembly should designate, with due regard for the financing of the Fund from voluntary contributions and to equitable geographical distribution, five Member States to serve on the Consultative Committee for a period of three years, on the understanding that each State member of the Committee should designate a person with relevant expertise and experience in development cooperation activities, including those benefiting women, to serve on the Committee (resolution 39/125, annex).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following States as members of the Consultative Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2001: Croatia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Namibia and the Netherlands (decision 55/311).

At its fifty-eighth session, the President of the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of the present Committee members on 31 December 2003.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/58/106.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 17 (i))

Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.74
Decision	55/311

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee on Conferences (decisions 57/413 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

Argentina,* Austria,** Benin,* Bolivia,*** Congo,*** Ethiopia,** Finland,* France,*** India,*** Jamaica,** Japan,*** Jordan,** Kyrgyzstan,* Lithuania,* Nepal,** Peru,* Russian Federation,*** Sierra Leone,* Tunisia,** United States of America** and Zambia.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Benin, Finland, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Peru and Sierra Leone. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/58/107/Rev.1.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/57/108
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.79 and 83
Decisions	57/413 A and B

(h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, by its decision 57/416 of 6 June 2003, appointed one member to the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2004 and expiring on 31 December 2008.

As of 1 January 2004, the Joint Inspection Unit will be composed of the following 11 members:

Mrs. Doris Bertrand-Muck (Austria),** Mr. Even Francisco Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba),*** Mr. Ion Gorita (Romania),** Mr. Tang Guangting (China),*** Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan),* Mr. Wolfgang M. Münch (Germany),** Mr. Louis-Dominique Ouédraogo (Burkina Faso),** Mr. Christopher Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago),**** Mr. Victor Vislykh (Russian Federation),*** Ms. Deborah Wynes (United States of America)*** and Mr. Muhammad Yussuf (United Republic of Tanzania).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/58/108.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/57/107
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/57/112
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.21 and 88
Decision	57/416

18. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly admitted the Swiss Confederation (resolution 57/1) and the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (resolution 57/3) to membership in the United Nations.

As at 15 June 2003, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 191, appears in annex VI, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 20)

Applications for admission	A/56/953-S/2002/558, annex, and A/56/1009-S/2002/801 and Corr.1, annex
Letters from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General	A/57/258 and A/57/259
Draft resolutions	A/57/L.1 and Add.1 and A/57/L.3 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.1 and 20
Resolutions	57/1 and 57/3

19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples[1]

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). At its seventeenth session, the Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members; and at its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 23 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out the actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and the Second International Decade in all Territories that had not yet exercised their right to self-determination, including independence, and in particular, to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/140).

Also at its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 57/135), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 57/136), the question of Tokelau (resolution 57/137), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 57/138 A and B) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 57/526).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/58/23);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 57/133 and 57/135), A/58/66 (items 19 and 90).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 19)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2002: Supplement No. 23 (A/57/23) (Part II), chap. V, and (A/57/23) (Part III), chap. XIII; A/AC.109/2002/2 and Add.1 and A/AC.109/2002/3-15 and 17

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (items 19 and 83) (A/57/73)

Question of Western Sahara (A/57/206)

Summary records	A/C.4/57/SR.2, 3, 5 and 6
Reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/57/525 (items 81and 19) and A/57/528
Draft resolution	A/57/L.52 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.73
Resolutions	57/132 (items 81 and 19), 57/135 to 57/138 A and B, 57/139 and 57/140
Decisions	57/525 (items 81and 19) and 57/526

20. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 38 Member States (A/49/236 and Add.1). The item was considered at the forty-ninth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 49/30, 50/133, 51/31, 52/18, 53/31, 54/36 and 56/96).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General and the final report adopted by the Fourth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies in Cotonou on 6 December 2000; invited Member States, the relevant specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute actively to the follow-up to the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to examine options for strengthening the support provided by the United Nations system for the efforts of Member States to consolidate democracy, including the designation of a focal point; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/96).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the proposal of the Government of Mongolia to hold the Fifth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies from 18 to 20 June 2003 in Ulaanbaatar (resolution 56/269).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/96).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 35)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/56/499 and A/56/611
Draft resolutions	A/56/L.46 and Add.1 and A/56/L.75 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.86 and 97
Resolutions	56/96 and 56/269

21. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict[4]

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, as a supplementary item at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231), and was considered at that session (resolution 55/56).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme from 1 January 2003; welcomed the willingness expressed by the Government of South Africa to chair the Kimberley Process during its first year of implementation; and requested the Chair of the Kimberley Process to present to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the process (resolution 57/302).

Document: Report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process (resolution 57/302).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 27)

Letter dated 29 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the Kimberley Process (A/57/489)

Draft resolution	A/57/L 76/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.82 and 83
Resolution	57/302

22. Assistance in mine action

The item entitled "Assistance in mine action", which was, until the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, called "Assistance in mine clearance", was first included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 12 States members of the European Union) (A/48/193). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 48/7) and at each subsequent session (resolutions 49/215, 50/82, 51/149, 52/173, 53/26, 54/191, 55/120 and 56/219).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the progress achieved on all relevant issues; and requested him to review formally the United Nations mine-action strategy for the period 2001-2005 (A/56/448/Add.1) by further seeking and taking into account the views of Member States and taking into consideration the impact of the landmine problem on rehabilitation, reconstruction and development (resolution 57/159).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/159).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 28)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/430
Draft resolution	A/57/L.53/ and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.51, 52 and 76
Resolution	57/159

23. Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

The item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (A/48/237).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-eighth to fiftieth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 48/11, 49/29, 50/13 and 52/21 and decisions 50/486 and 52/460). At its forty-ninth session, the Assembly decided to include an item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/29).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States, drawing the attention of world public opinion to the contribution such a truce would make to the promotion of international understanding, peace and goodwill, and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in the realization of that objective; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session and to consider it before the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad, to be held in Athens in 2004 (resolution 56/75). The Assembly also took note of the solemn appeal made by the President of the General Assembly on 25 January 2002 in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce (A/56/795) (decision 56/465).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 23)

Draft resolution	A/56/L.47 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.83 and 93
Resolution	56/75
Decision	56/465

24. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466, 48/438, 49/474, 50/457, 51/435, 52/433, 53/428, 54/427, 55/433, 56/452 and 57/521).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 50)

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.67
Decision	57/521

25. University for Peace

The idea of establishing a University for Peace was proposed by the President of Costa Rica and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979. The Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/55).

At its forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 45/8, 46/11, 48/9, 50/41, 52/9 and 54/29).

At its Fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider using the services of the University in his conflict-resolution and peace-building efforts and in the promotion of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace; invited Member States, intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations and interested individuals to contribute directly to the Trust Fund for Peace or to the budget of the University; invited Member States to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace; and invited Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all the peoples of the world to celebrate One Day in Peace, 1 January 2002, and every year thereafter (resolution 56/2).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 31)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/314
Draft resolution	A/56/L.4 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.29
Resolution	56/2

26. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[3]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470, and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94, 54/118, 55/178 and 56/224).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, commended the efforts of the peoples and the Governments of the Central American countries to consolidate peace and democracy and promote sustainable development; took note with satisfaction of the firm determination shown by the Central American Governments to resolve their differences peacefully and further the process of Central American integration; welcomed the adoption of a plan of activities recommended for the national and regional implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; called upon the Central American Governments to continue to fulfil the commitments they had assumed under national, regional and international agreements with a view to enhancing governance in the region; urged the Central American Governments to redouble their efforts to combat common crime and transnational organized crime; reiterated its appreciation to the people and the Government of El Salvador for their efforts in fulfilling the commitments set forth in the peace agreements; urged all Guatemalans, and in particular the Government of Guatemala, to give renewed impetus to the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the peace agreements and to the understanding reached during the meeting of the Consultative Group for Guatemala; commended the efforts and actions undertaken by the present Government of Nicaragua to combat the scourge of corruption; requested the Secretary-General to continue to lend his fullest support to the initiatives and activities of the Central American Governments and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/160).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/160).

In an addendum to his report (A/57/384/Add.1), the Secretary-General reported on the closure of the United Nations verification function in El Salvador, which the Organization had exercised since the signing of the country's peace accords in January 1992; he noted that the Government, the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional and particularly all the people of El Salvador, were to be commended for their vision and dedication in leaving behind the legacy of war and constructing a new, peaceful society.

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1994 (resolution 48/267).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-eighth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 48/267, 49/236, 49/955, 49/236 B, 50/220, 51/198 B, 52/175, 53/93, 54/99, 55/177 and 56/223).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Guatemala to fulfil its commitment to the full implementation of the peace agreements; noted with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the peace agreements in some areas; also noted with satisfaction the election of a new Human Rights Ombudsman and a new Public Prosecutor, as well as steps taken to establish a professional judiciary; underlined with concern the fact that a number of key commitments remained outstanding; also underlined with concern the budgetary constraints placed on institutions and programmes which were given priority under the peace process, while special budgetary transfers had been made to the armed forces, exceeding both budgetary allocations and targets of the peace agreements; noted with concern that the human rights situation had deteriorated; welcomed the agreement reached between the Government and civil society to establish a National Reparations Commission, and called upon the Congress to adopt the draft law on the National Reparations Programme; noted that civil society organizations and members of the international community had expressed concerns that voids would be created if the Mission departed Guatemala at the end of 2003, just as the new Government took office and before it had been able to demonstrate its commitment to the peace process; requested the Secretary-General to submit, as early as possible, an updated report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, together with his recommendations regarding the best way to accompany Guatemala in its peace-building process beyond 31 December 2003; and also requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly fully informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/161).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/161);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fourteenth report on human rights of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

The situation in Central America (A/57/384 and Add.1)

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala: renewal of mandate (A/57/584)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirteenth report on human rights of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (A/57/336)

Draft resolutions	A/57/L.20/Rev.1 and Add.1, and A/57/L.27/Rev.1 and Add.1

Summary records	A/C.5/57/SR.31, 32 and 37 (items 112 and 38)
Reports of the Advisory Committee	A/57/7/Add.20 and A/57/7/Add.21 (items 112 and 38)
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/57/645 (items 112 and 38) and A/57/646 (items 112 and 38)
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.47, 50 and 76
Resolutions	57/160 and 57/161

27. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1). The Assembly considered the question at that session, and at its forty-second to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 41/11, 42/16, 43/23, 44/20, 45/36, 46/19, 47/74, 48/23, 49/26, 50/18, 51/19, 52/14, 53/34, 54/35 and 55/49).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, in particular actions that might create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region; welcomed the progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba); affirmed the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all peaceful purposes and activities protected by international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; requested the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance that States members of the zone might seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States (resolution 56/7).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/7).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 36)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/454 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/56/L.12 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.61
Resolution	56/7

28. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security[3]

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980, and on 9 January decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly did not consider the item but decided to retain it on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 47/467 and 48/484). No decision was taken on this item at the forty-ninth session.

At its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (see item 41 (f) below).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly strongly supported the Transitional Authority in the full implementation of the Bonn Agreement and endorsed its priorities, as presented in the National Development Framework and in its budget; strongly supported the important role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and the staff of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan in helping the Transitional Authority to full implement the Bonn Agreement; called upon all Member States to provide humanitarian assistance and to support the Transitional Authority, including through the provision of direct budgetary support as well as through long-term assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every four months during its fifty-seventh session on the progress of the United Nations and the efforts of his Special Representative to promote peace in Afghanistan, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/113 A).

Documents: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/113 A) (to be issued also under item 41 (f) in conjunction with resolution 57/113 B).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda items 21 (d) and 37)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (A/57/487-S/2002/1173, A/57/762-S/2003/333 and A/57/850-S/2003/754 and Corr.1)

Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (A/57/410)

Draft resolutions	A/57/L.13/Rev.1 and A/57/L.56 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.47, 68 and 69
Resolutions	57/8 and 57/113 A

29. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241).

At its thirty-second to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 32/7, 34/69, 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9, 45/11, 46/9, 47/9, 48/56 and 49/18 and decision 33/435).

At its fiftieth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/493, 51/436, 52/435, 53/490, 54/439, 55/402, 56/454 and 57/503 A).

No advance document is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 8)

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.31
Decision	57/503 A

30. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, as a supplementary item at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fifty-sixth sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20 and 56/9).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the resolution in conformity with their obligations under the

Charter and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that had and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/11).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/11).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 26)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/264 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/57/L.5
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.48
Resolution	57/11

31. Question of Cyprus[4]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964 the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council, usually for a period of six months. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus was issued on 27 May 2003 (S/2003/572).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; and urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus (resolution 3212 (XXIX)). Since 1975, the Security Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to undertake missions of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations and to keep it informed of the progress made.

At its thirtieth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495, 53/493, 54/493, 55/491 and 56/481).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 57/585).

No advance documentation is expected.

32. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[4]

At its fifty-fourth session, in September 2000 (see A/54/PV.100), the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 55/502 and 56/476).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 57/585).

No advance documentation is expected.

33. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414, 54/412, 55/411, 56/410 and 57/511).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 39)

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.47
Decision	57/511

34. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 56/464).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda items 47 and 8)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.92
Decision	56/464

35. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14 and 40/6).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under Agency safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq was entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

At its forty-second and forty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda (decisions 42/460 and 43/459). At its forty-fourth to fifty-seventh sessions, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431, 56/450 and 57/519).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 48)

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.67
Decision	57/519

36. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" (see A/46/PV.3 and 79) and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 47/467, 48/484 and 49/474).

At its fiftieth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432, 56/451 and 57/520).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 49)

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.67
Decision	57/520

37. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States of America to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to fifty seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436, 47/463, 48/435, 49/444, 50/422, 51/432, 52/430, 53/425, 54/424, 55/430, 56/449 and 57/518).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 47)

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.67
Decision	57/518

38. The situation in the Middle East[3]

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to fifty-sixth sessions, from 1975 to 2001 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50, 55/51, 56/31 and 56/32).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/111).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/112).

Documents: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 57/111 and 57/112).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 36)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Middle East (A/57/470)

Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/57/621-S/2002/1268) (items 35 and 36)

Draft resolutions	A/57/L.44 and Add.1 and A/57/L.45 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.64 to 66
Resolutions	57/111 and 57/112

39. Question of Palestine[3]

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A, 45/67 A, 46/74 A, 47/64 A, 48/158 A, 49/62 A, 50/84 A, 51/23, 52/49, 53/39, 54/39 and 55/52). The Assembly also adopted resolutions 36/120 C, 38/58 C, 46/74, 48/158 A and D and 56/33 to 56/36 under this item.

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly later requested that the Special Unit be redesignated as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work.

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in all its aspects and of intensifying all efforts to that end; also reaffirmed its full support for the peace process and stressed the necessity for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and welcomed in that regard the efforts of the Quartet; welcomed the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its fourteenth session, held in March 2002; stressed the necessity for a commitment to the vision of the two-State solution and the principle of land for peace, as well as the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 1397 (2002); also stressed the need for a speedy end to the reoccupation of Palestinian population centres and for the complete cessation of all acts of violence, including military attacks, destruction and acts of terror; called upon the concerned parties, the Quartet and other interested parties to exert all efforts and initiatives necessary to halt the deterioration of the situation and to reverse all measures taken on the ground since 28 September 2000, and to ensure the successful and speedy resumption of the peace process and the conclusion of a final peaceful settlement; stressed the need for (a) the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, and (b) the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State; also stressed the need for resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948; urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority during that critical period to help to alleviate the suffering of the Palestinian people, rebuild the Palestinian economy and infrastructure and support the restructuring and reform of Palestinian institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, towards the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the Assembly at is fifty-eighth session a report on those efforts and on developments on this matter (resolution 57/110).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/58/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/110).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 35)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/57/35)

Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/57/621-S/2002/1268)

Draft resolutions	A/57/L.34 and Add.1, A/57/L.35 and Add.1, A/57/L.36 and Add.1 and A/57/L.37 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.63, 64 and 66
Resolutions	57/107 to 57/110

40. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (resolution 57/2).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to include a single, comprehensive item on the development of Africa, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", in its annual agenda, beginning at its fifty-eighth session; brought to a close the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s; welcomed the New Partnership for Africa's Development as a programme of the African Union that embodied the vision and commitment of all African Governments and peoples for peace and development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the first consolidated report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the basis of input from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and the other stakeholders in the New Partnership, such as the private sector and civil society (resolution 57/7). The Assembly also brought to a close the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa; and requested the Secretary-General to include the topic of industrialization in Africa in his consolidated annual report to the Assembly on the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (resolution 57/297).

Document: First consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (resolutions 57/2, 57/7 and 57/297).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda items 33 and 41 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

> Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the Final Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (A/57/468)
>
> Part II of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the Final Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (A/57/468/Add.1)

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/57/172)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

> Independent evaluation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (A/57/156 and Corr.1)
>
> Implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (A/57/175)

Draft resolutions	A/57/L.2/Rev.1 and Add.1, A/57/L.68 and Add.1, and A/57/L.69 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.10, 11, 31, 33, 34, 43 and 79
Resolutions	57/2, 57/7, 57/296 and 57/297
Decision	57/506

(b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa[3]

This sub-item was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, at the request of Namibia (A/53/231).

In April 1998, at the request of the Security Council, the Secretary-General had submitted a report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/52/871-S/1998/318).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 53/92, 54/234 and 55/217). In response to those resolutions, the President of the General Assembly established in March 2000 an open-ended ad hoc working group of the General Assembly to monitor the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report of 1998 on Africa.

The Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa submitted reports to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions (A/55/45 and A/56/45).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include a sub-item entitled "Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa" under a single agenda item on the development of Africa, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", beginning at its fifty-eighth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the sub-item (resolution 57/296).

Document: Progress report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (resolution 57/296).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 33)

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/57/172)

Draft resolution	A/57/L.69 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.33, 34 (with item 41 (a)) and 79
Resolution	57/296

41. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United nations, including special economic assistance[3]

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-second session (resolutions 52/167, 53/87, 54/192, 55/175 and 56/217).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-eighth session a comprehensive, updated report on the safety and security situation of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the resolution, including progress made by the Secretary-General in pursuing accountability and assessing responsibility for all individual security incidents involving United Nations and associated personnel at all levels, as well as an account of the measures taken by Governments and the United Nations to prevent and respond to such incidents (resolution 47/155).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/155).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 21)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/300
Draft resolution	A/57/L.66 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.58, 59 and 75
Resolution	57/155

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 46/182, 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164 and 56/107).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in the plenary (resolution 48/162, annex II).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2003, on the progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the Untied Nations (resolution 57/153).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/153), A/58/89-E/2003/85.

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to examine overall situation regarding the mobilization of resources for response to natural disasters and to consider concrete recommendations to improve the international response to natural disasters, as necessary, based on his examination, keeping in mind also the need to address any geographical and sectoral imbalances and shortfalls in such responses, as well as the more effective use of national emergency response agencies, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/152).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/152).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 21 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/57/77-E/2002/63)

Emergency response to disasters (A/57/320)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/57/578)

Note by the Secretary-General on enhancing the functioning and utilization of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund (A/57/613)

Draft resolutions	A/57/L.63 and Add.1 and A/57/L.64 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.58, 59 and 75
Resolutions	57/152 and 57/153

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

International assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/21 I). Thereafter, the Assembly considered the question biennially (resolutions 50/58 B, 52/169 G and 54/96 E).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted the efforts and achievements relating to mine clearance in Central America and appealed to the organs of the United Nations system and the international community to continue providing the material, technical and financial support needed by the Central American Governments to complete mine clearance, mine awareness and victim assistance activities in the region; noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in the establishment of a Meso-American Biological Corridor; supported the decision of the Central American Governments to concentrate their efforts on the implementation of updated programmes with strategies to achieve sustainable human development in previously determined priority areas, which help to consolidate democracy and resolve social inequalities and extreme poverty; requested the Secretary-General, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all States, international financial institutions and regional and subregional organizations to continue providing the support needed to attain the objectives of the programme for the sustainable development of Central America; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/105).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/105).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/158
Draft resolution	A/56/L.53 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.87
Resolution	56/105

Economic assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 44/177, 45/228, 46/175, 47/157, 48/198, 49/21 F, 50/58 F, 51/30 E, 52/169 K, 53/1 J and 54/96 C).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly noted with concern the cyclical drought phenomenon in Djibouti, which was wreaking a major humanitarian disaster upon tens of thousands of people, and requested the international community to respond to the appeal launched by the Government; encouraged the Government of Djibouti to continue its serious efforts towards the consolidation of democracy; noted with satisfaction the implementation of a structural adjustment programme by Djibouti, and in that context appealed to all Governments, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to respond adequately to the financial and material needs of the country; also noted with satisfaction the general peace agreement concluded between the Government and the opposition on 12 May 2001; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the progress made with regard to economic assistance to Djibouti and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/108).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/108).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/264
Draft resolution	A/56/L.56 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.87
Resolution	56/108

Economic assistance to the Eastern European States affected by the developments in the Balkans

At its resumed forty-seventh session, in September 1993, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/120 B entitled "An Agenda for Peace", section IV of which dealt with special economic problems arising from the implementation of preventive or enforcement measures. In that resolution, the Assembly decided to continue its examination of ways to implement Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to finding solutions to the special economic problems of other Member

States when preventive or enforcement measures were decided upon by the Security Council against a State (resolution 47/120 B).

At its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)", the General Assembly recognized the urgent need to assist States in coping with their special economic problems arising from the implementation of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and requested the Secretary-General to seek on a regular basis information from States and organs and agencies of the United Nations system on action taken to alleviate those problems, and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/210).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the question under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions" (resolution 49/21 A).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item from its fiftieth to fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 50/58 E, 51/30 A, 52/169 H, 54/96 G and 55/170).

At its fifty-sixth session the General Assembly, welcoming the democratic changes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and their positive effects on peace, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe, as well as the positive results of the International Donors' Conference for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia held in 2001, expressed concern at the persistence of special economic problems confronting the Eastern European States affected by the developments in the Balkans, in particular their impact on regional trade and economic relations and on the navigation along the Danube and on the Adriatic; welcomed the progress made in the implementation of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe and in its follow-up activities aimed at economic reconstruction, development and cooperation; encouraged the affected States of the region to continue and enhance the process of multilateral regional cooperation in the fields of transport and infrastructure development, as well as to foster conditions favourable to trade, investment and private sector development in all the countries of the region; invited international organizations to broaden access for interested local and regional vendors and to facilitate their participation in the international assistance efforts for reconstruction, recovery and development of the region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/110).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/110).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/632
Draft resolution	A/56/L.58 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.87
Resolution	56/110

Emergency assistance to the Sudan

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-third to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 43/8, 44/12, 45/226, 46/178, 47/162, 48/200, 49/21 K, 50/58 J, 51/30 I, 52/169 F, 53/10 and 54/96 J).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting with concern the obstacles to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and expressing concern at the continued conflict in the Sudan and its negative impact on the humanitarian situation, stressed the need for Operation Lifeline Sudan to be operated and managed with a view to ensuring its efficiency, transparency and effectiveness; called upon the international community to continue to contribute generously to the emergency needs, recovery and development of the Sudan, and urged all parties to the conflict to facilitate the achievement of those objectives; welcomed the recent visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons; called upon all parties to respect international humanitarian law on the protection of civilians during times of war, and condemned attacks against civilians and attacks against and detention of humanitarian personnel, including the incidents leading to the deaths of 15 humanitarian workers in the past two years, and called for investigations into allegations surrounding such events; urged all parties to the conflict to desist from using anti-personnel mines, and called upon the international community to refrain from supplying mines to the region and to provide mine-action assistance to the Sudan; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize and coordinate resources and support for Operation Lifeline Sudan, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the emergency situation in the affected areas and the recovery, rehabilitation and development of the Sudan (resolution 56/112).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/112), A/58/225.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/412
Draft resolution	A/56/L.60 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.87
Resolution	56/112

Assistance for humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and development for Timor-Leste

The question "Assistance for humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and development for East Timor" was considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 54/96 H, 55/172 and 56/104).

At its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Admission of new Members to the United Nations", the General Assembly, having received the recommendation of the Security Council that the Democratic Republic of East Timor be admitted to membership in the United Nations (see A/57/258) and having considered the application of East Timor for membership (A/56/953-S/2002/558, annex), decided to admit the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste to membership in the United Nations (resolution 57/3).

Also at its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the commitment of the international community to meet the external requirements for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development activities for Timor-Leste; urged the United Nations, other intergovernmental organizations, Member States and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the Government and people of Timor-Leste in their endeavours towards self-sustainable nation-building and in facing the remaining vulnerabilities and challenges; acknowledged the need to expedite the development of the justice sector of Timor-Leste, and in that regard urged further international support in the areas of law enforcement, the judiciary and the prison system; took note with appreciation of the progress made in rehabilitating infrastructure, and recommended that outstanding infrastructure needs remain a focus of international assistance in such areas as the reconstruction and rehabilitation of public buildings, educational facilities, roads and public services; welcomed the growing participation of the women of Timor-Leste in all aspects of society, and encouraged further efforts to address gender issues; welcomed the decision by the United Nations Development Programme to start disbursing funds from the Special Fund established for former employees and pensioners of the Government of Indonesia in East Timor; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly for consideration at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/105).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/105).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 21 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/353
Draft resolution	A/57/L.47 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.59
Resolution	57/105

Special assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-second session, in 1997 (resolution 52/169 A). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-third to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 53/1 L, 54/96 B, 55/166 and 56/100).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the signature by the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Rwanda of the Peace Agreement in Pretoria on 30 July 2002 and the signature by the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Uganda of the Luanda Agreement on 6 September 2002, and also welcomed the efforts of the Governments of South Africa and Angola, and of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in facilitating the adoption of those agreements; urged all parties concerned in the region to cease military activities and to cease any support for armed groups; welcomed the decision taken by all foreign parties fully to withdraw their troops from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; urged all parties concerned in the region to cease any recruitment, training and use of child soldiers and welcomed the initial steps taken by the Government to demobilize and reintegrate child soldiers;

welcomed the commitment of the Congolese parties to achieve an inclusive agreement on the political transition, stressed the importance of such an agreement to the wider peace process, and called upon all Congolese parties to cooperate actively with a view to the speedy conclusion of such an agreement, which was needed for improved humanitarian access; expressed its deep concern at the worsening humanitarian situation throughout the country and the very high number of internally displaced persons, particularly in the Ituri region; also expressed its deep concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Ituri region, called upon all Congolese parties on the ground to cooperate fully with the Ituri Pacification Commission with a view to reaching an agreement promptly; urged all parties to respect fully international humanitarian law so as to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to all affected populations throughout the country; and requested the Secretary-General: (a) to continue to consult urgently with regional leaders on ways to bring about a peaceful and durable solution to the conflict; (b) to continue to consult with regional leaders, in order to convene an international conference on peace, security and development in Central Africa and in the Great Lakes region, under the auspices of the United Nations and the African Union, to address the problems of the region in a comprehensive manner; (c) to keep under review the economic situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with a view to promoting participation in and support for a programme of financial and material assistance to the country to enable it to meet its urgent needs in terms of economic recovery and reconstruction; and (d) to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the resolution (resolution 57/146).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/146).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 21 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/377
Draft resolution	A/57/L.43/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.75
Resolution	57/146

Emergency humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia

The General Assembly first considered this question at its fifty-seventh session, at which it called upon the international community to respond urgently and effectively to the unfolding humanitarian crisis; called upon all development partners to stress the need to integrate relief efforts with recovery, asset protection and long-term development and to address the underlying structural causes of the recurring famine in Ethiopia; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/149).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/149), A/58/224.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 21 (b))

Draft resolution	A/57/L.57 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.75
Resolution	57/149

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-third session, in 1988, at which it adopted a resolution entitled "Emergency assistance to Somalia" under the item entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance" (resolution 43/206). The Assembly has continued its consideration of the question annually (resolutions 44/178, 45/229, 46/176, 47/160, 48/201, 49/21 L, 50/58 G, 51/30 G, 52/169 L, 53/1 M, 54/96 D, 55/168 and 56/106).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the Declaration on the Cessation of Hostilities and the Structures and Principles of the Somalia National Reconciliation Process and other agreements reached thus far at the ongoing peace conference being held in Eldoret, Kenya, and called upon all the Somali parties to do everything in their power to ensure that the conference continued its work and its success; recognized that a comprehensive programme of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of militias was a condition for sustainable peace and stability in Somalia; urged the international community to provide humanitarian assistance and relief to the Somali people to alleviate the consequences of the prevailing drought; called upon the international community to provide assistance in response to the United Nations 2003 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia; commended the Secretary-General for the establishment of the Trust Fund for Peace-Building in Somalia and appealed to Member States to contribute to it; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/154).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/154), A/58/133.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 21 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/180
Draft resolution	A/57/L.65 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.75
Resolution	57/154

(c) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth to forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 45/190, 46/150, 47/165, 48/206, 50/134, 52/172 and 54/97).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the implementation of the relevant Assembly resolutions and, through existing coordination mechanisms, in particular the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl, to continue to maintain close cooperation with the agencies of the United Nations system, as well as with regional and other relevant organizations, while implementing specific Chernobyl-related programmes and projects; also requested the Secretary-General to consider possible ways to strengthen further the coordination, analytical and technical capacities of the United Nations in the field, as well as at Headquarters, with due regard to the existing administrative and budgetary procedures of the Organization; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, under a separate sub-item, a report containing a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of all aspects of the resolution and proposals for innovative measures for optimizing the effectiveness of the response of the international community to the Chernobyl disaster (resolution 56/109).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/109).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 20 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/447
Draft resolution	A/56/L.57 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.87
Resolution	56/109

(d) Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/139 B), under the agenda item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions".

The question was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly at the request of Argentina (A/50/144) and was considered at that session (resolution 50/19). It was also considered at the fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/17 and 54/98).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly recognized with appreciation the progress made by the States members of the Common Market of the South and associated partners in the strengthening and broadening of the White Helmets humanitarian assistance concept within a regional framework, and encouraged Member States in other regional associations to consider implementing that concept; invited the Secretary-General to consider further the potential use of White Helmets as a resource for preventing and mitigating the effects of emergencies and post-conflict humanitarian emergencies, and to maintain an adequate structure for the White Helmets liaison functions; recommended that the Secretary-General encourage relevant agencies of the United Nations system to explore opportunities for collaboration with White Helmets; and requested the Secretary-General to continue the consideration of the possible strengthening and broadening of consultative mechanisms to promote further and operationalize the concept, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the actions taken in conformity with the resolution (resolution 56/102).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/102).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 20 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/308
Draft resolution	A/56/L.50 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.87
Resolution	56/102

(e) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116, 55/173 and 56/111.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the PLO and the Palestinian Authority; suggested the convening in 2003 of a United Nations-sponsored seminar on assistance to the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people as well as of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 57/147).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/147), A/58/88-E/2003/84.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 21 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/130-E/2002/79
Draft resolution	A/57/L.51 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.75
Resolution	57/147

(f) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 50/88 A, 51/195 A, 52/211 A, 53/203 B, 54/189 B, 55/174 B and 56/220 B) in conjunction with the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security" (see item 28 above).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene, on 18 November 2002, an open-ended panel on Afghanistan on the theme "Afghanistan: one year later" (resolution 57/8).

Also at its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly stressed the coordinating role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in ensuring a seamless connection between humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and the reconstruction of Afghanistan; urged the Transitional Authority and local authorities to ensure the safety and free movement of all United Nations and humanitarian personnel; called upon all Afghan groups to respect fully the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all; called upon the international community to consider providing further assistance in support of Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons, including for their voluntary and safe return and reintegration; urgently appealed to all States, the United Nations system and international and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide, in close collaboration with the Transitional Authority and Afghan civil society, all possible humanitarian, financial, technical and material assistance for the Afghan population; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/113 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/113 B) (to be issued also under item 28 in conjunction with resolution 57/113 A).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda items 21 (d) and 37)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/410
Draft resolutions	A/57/L.13/Rev.1 and A/57/L.56 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.47 and 68
Resolutions	57/8 and 57/113 B

42. Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children[3]

The item entitled "Special Session of the General Assembly in 2001 for follow-up to the World Summit for Children" was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the Assembly, in 1996, pursuant to its resolution 51/186, adopted under the item entitled "Operational activities for development". At its fifty-third to fifty-sixth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93, 55/26 and 56/222).

At its twenty-seventh special session, held from 8 to 10 May 2002, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "A world fit for children", in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly on progress made in implementing the plan of action included in the annex to that resolution (resolution S-27/2).

At its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children" (see item 115 below), the General Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General to prepare a report on progress achieved in realizing the commitments set out in the annex to its resolution S-27/2, with a view to identifying problems and constraints and making recommendations on the action needed to achieve further progress, and to submit his report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/190, sect. VII). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (A/57/557) (decision 57/537). Also at the same session, the Assembly decided that the item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children" should be considered by the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session in plenary meeting (decision 57/551).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/190).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda items 43 and 105)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.3-8, 18, 19 and 37; A/C.3/57/SR.17-21, 25, 28, 31, 32, 51 and 55
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/542
Reports of the Third Committee	A/57/552 and A/57/557
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1 and A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/190
Decisions	57/537 and 57/551

43. Follow-up to the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage

The item entitled "United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage, 2002" was included in the agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, as an additional item at the request of Canada, China, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, the Russian Federation, Spain and Uruguay (A/56/231).

The General Assembly, at its fifty-sixth session, proclaimed 2002 as the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage, and decided to devote one day of plenary meetings at the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, on 4 December 2002, to mark the end of the Year (resolution 56/8).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly declared the United Nations Year of Cultural Heritage concluded; invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in collaboration with States, observers, relevant United Nations bodies, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations, to continue to intensify the implementation of programmes, activities and projects aimed at the promotion and protection of the world cultural heritage, and invited the Director-General of UNESCO to address and present to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session an overview of the activities undertaken during the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage (resolution 57/158).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 57/158).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 23)

Draft resolution	A/57/L.59 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.76
Resolution	57/158

44. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The item entitled "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation" was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of Zaire (A/9199).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-eighth and thirtieth to thirty-sixth sessions, and biennially from its thirty-eighth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 3148 (XXVIII), 3187 (XXVIII), 3391 (XXX), 31/40, 32/18, 33/50, 34/64, 35/127, 35/128, 36/64, 38/34, 40/19, 42/7, 44/18, 46/10, 48/15, 50/56, 52/24 and 54/190). The item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly under its current title since the thirty-fourth session.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to consider adopting and implementing the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property; urged Member States to introduce effective measures to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in cultural property; welcomed the adoption of the International Code of Ethics for Dealers in Cultural Property by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1999, took note of the creation by the General Conference of the International Fund for the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation; encouraged UNESCO to promote the Fund and invited the international community to make voluntary contributions to it; requested the Secretary-General to cooperate with UNESCO in its efforts to develop all possibilities for bringing the attainment of the objectives of the resolution; and also requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/97).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/97).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 33)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/413
Draft resolution	A/56/L.41/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.86
Resolution	56/97

45. Culture of peace[3]

The transdisciplinary project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, as a supplementary item at the request of Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal and Venezuela (A/52/191).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25). At its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 55/47 and 56/5).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited Member States to place greater emphasis on and expand their activities promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, in particular during the Decade, at the national, regional and international levels, and to ensure that peace and non-violence were fostered at all levels; also invited Member States to observe 21 September each year as the International Day of Peace, as a day of global ceasefire and non-violence, in accordance with Assembly resolution 55/282; further invited Member States, as well as civil society, to provide information to the Secretary-General on the observance of the Decade and the activities undertaken to promote a culture of peace and non-violence; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/6).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 57/6), A/58/182.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 24)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/186 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/57/L.9/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.43
Resolution	57/6

46. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic cooperation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s (resolution 32/174). At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special and thirty-fifth to fortieth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448 A and B, 39/454 A and B and 40/459).

At its forty-first to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 41/467, 42/458, 43/457, 44/459, 45/435, 46/443, 47/465, 48/437, 49/474, 50/468, 51/452, 52/434, 53/429, 54/428, 55/434, 56/453 and 57/522).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 51)

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.67
Decision	57/522

47. Towards global partnerships

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Germany (A/55/228). At that session, the Assembly adopted resolution 55/215. At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly stressed that the principles and approaches that governed global partnerships and arrangements should be built on the foundation of United Nations purposes and principles, as set out in the Charter, and invited the United Nations system to continue to adhere to a common approach to partnership; stressed also the need for international cooperation to strengthen the participation of enterprises, foundations and non-governmental organizations from developing countries and countries with economies in transition; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution, containing proposals of modalities for enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector, for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 56/76).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/76), A/58/227.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 39)

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector (A/56/323)

Draft resolution	A/56/L.33 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.84
Resolution	56/76

48. Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS[3]

The item entitled "Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, as an additional item, at the request of Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Ukraine and Zimbabwe (A/54/238). At that session, the Assembly decided to convene a special session of the General Assembly for a duration of three days to review and address the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects and to coordinate and intensify international efforts to combat it (resolution 54/283).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene the special session from 25 to 27 June 2001 (resolution 55/13).

At its twenty-sixth special session, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (resolution S-26/2, annex).

At its fifty-seventh session, recognizing that the first set of time-bound commitments set out in the Declaration of Commitment were due to be met in 2003, the General Assembly decided to convene during its fifty-eighth session a day of high-level plenary meetings devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session and the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS; decided that an informal panel discussion would be held in parallel with the afternoon plenary meeting and that it would have as its theme "Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS: from policy to practice — progress achieved, lessons learned and best practices"; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and analytical report on progress achieved in realizing the commitments set out in the Declaration of Commitment, with a view to identifying problems and constraints and making recommendations on action needed to make further progress, for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/299) (see also item 115 below).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene the day of high-level plenary meetings on 22 September 2003 (resolution 57/308).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/299), A/58/184.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 42)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/57/227 and Corr.1)

Draft resolutions	A/57/L.67 and L.78
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.44, 45, 49, 79 and 86
Resolutions	57/299 and 57/308

49. Fifty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (resolution 217 A (III)).

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "Fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" (decision 48/416).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene, during its fifty-third session, a one-day plenary meeting, on 10 December 1998, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (resolution 51/88).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly declared its commitment to the fulfilment of the Declaration (resolution 53/168), and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session an item entitled "Fifty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" (decision 53/436).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 46 (a))

Draft resolution	A/53/L.67
Draft decision	A/53/L.71
Plenary meetings	A/53/PV.86, 89 and 90
Resolution	53/168
Decision	53/436

50. Information and communication technologies for development

At its fifty-sixth session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Venezuela, to convene a meeting of the Assembly devoted to bridging the digital divide and promoting digital opportunities in the emerging information society during that session and to organize, parallel to the plenary meetings, separate informal panels. It further decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Information and communication technologies for development" (resolution 56/258).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to work closely with organizations of the United Nations system and with the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force to develop a comprehensive information and communication technologies strategy for the United Nations system and to submit a progress report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/295).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/295).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 32)

Draft resolutions	A/57/L.71 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.43, 44 and 79
Resolution	57/295

51. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make available to the Assembly the report requested by the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its substantive session of 2002 on the implementation of Council resolution 2001/21 (resolution 56/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended ad hoc working group, under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly, that would produce concrete recommendations to ensure an integrated and coordinated follow-up to the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and would thus contribute to the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration; decided that the working group would submit its report before 27 June 2003; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session an item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting (resolution 57/270 A).

Document: Report of the ad hoc working group of the General Assembly (resolution 57/270 A).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 92)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 21, 22, 26, 31, 42 and 43
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/537
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/270 A

52. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

The item entitled "2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Africa" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, as an additional item at the request of Togo (A/55/240 and Add.1). At the same session, the Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa (resolution 55/284).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly appealed to the international community, United Nations bodies, international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations to allocate substantial new resources, including through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, for developing countries, particularly in Africa; requested the Secretary-General to conduct in 2005 an evaluation of the measures taken and progress made towards the achievement of the mid-term targets, the means of implementation provided by the international community in that regard and the overall goals of the Decade; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/294).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/294), A/58/136.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 29)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/123
Draft resolution	A/57/L.70 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.43 and 79
Resolution	57/294

53. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 9 May 2003, 141 States and 1 entity, the European Community, had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. The Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention was adopted before the entry into force of the Convention, on 28 July 1994 (see resolution 48/263), and entered into force on 28 July 1996, 30 days after the date on which 40 States had established their consent to be bound by the Convention in accordance with the conditions established by article 6 of the Agreement. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 9 May 2003, 112 States and 1 entity, the European Community, were parties to the Agreement. The States that ratify or accede to the Convention after the entry into force of the Agreement automatically become parties to the Agreement. The States that ratified or acceded to the Convention before the Agreement entered into force did not automatically become parties to the Agreement.

In addition as at 9 May 2003, 34 States had deposited their instruments of ratification of or accession to another implementing agreement — the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. The Agreement entered into force on 11 December 2001, 30 days after the deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification or accession.

Since 1984 the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention as well as those relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28 and 50/23) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 51/34, 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33, 55/7 and 56/12). The Assembly has also considered a number of fisheries-related issues initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24 and 50/25) and then under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 51/35, 51/36, 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8 and 56/13).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to devote two days of plenary meetings at its fifty-seventh session, on 9 and 10 December 2002, to the consideration of the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" and the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Convention, and encouraged Member States and observers to be represented at the highest possible level (resolution 56/12).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly set out the organizational arrangements for those plenary meetings and the commemoration (resolution 57/33) and decided to replace two panellists on the informal panels held parallel to the plenary meetings (decision 57/523).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 25)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/57 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/57/L.19 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.52 and 70
Resolution	57/33
Decision	57/523

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended informal consultative process in order to facilitate the annual review by the General Assembly of developments in ocean affairs in an effective and constructive manner, and also decided to review the effectiveness and utility of the consultative process at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 54/33).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to continue with the consultative process for the next three years, in accordance with resolution 54/33, and requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of the consultative process from 2 to 6 June 2003; also requested the Secretary-General to compile in a uniform format a directory of sources of training, advice and expertise and technological services to be available to Member States and to be posted on the web site of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea; decided to establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for the global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects; requested the Secretary-General to prepare proposals on modalities for such a process and to submit them to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session for its consideration and decision, including on the convening of an intergovernmental meeting; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution, including other developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, in connection with his annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea, and to provide the report in accordance with the modalities set out in resolutions 49/28, 52/26 and 54/33 (resolution 57/141).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/141), A/58/65 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process (resolutions 54/33 and 57/141).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 25 (a))

Letter dated 20 May 2002 from the Co-Chairpersons of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process established by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/33 in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs at its third meeting addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the Consultative Process (A/57/80)

Draft resolution	A/57/L.48 and Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.70-72 and 74
Resolutions	57/33 and 57/141

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-eighth session a report on the status and implementation of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and on the impact of the entry into force of the Agreement on related or proposed instruments and programmes throughout the United Nations system relating to straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks; and also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report a background study of the provisions of Part VII of the Agreement concerning requirements of developing States, taking into account existing arrangements and assistance to developing States that may be relevant under the Agreement, as well as suggesting possible forms of assistance (resolution 56/13).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited States and international financial institutions and organizations of the United Nations system to provide assistance according to Part VII of the Agreement to enable developing States to develop their national capacity to exploit fishery resources, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of those fishery resources; requested the Secretary-General to include in his next report on the status and implementation of the Agreement a background study on current activities under Part VII of the Agreement; called for the study to include a survey of current assistance programmes under way in support of Part VII principles and an analysis of such programmes, and requested that the study be completed before the next round of informal consultations of the Secretary-General with States parties to the Agreement; considered that one component of a programme of assistance to be developed in accordance with Part VII of the Agreement should be the establishment of a voluntary trust fund (Part VII fund) within the United Nations system to support developing States parties dedicated to Part VII implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to develop, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, a voluntary survey to solicit information from States parties and other States that might wish to participate, as well as regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, on activities related to the implementation of provisions of the Agreement, and to include the results of the survey in his report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/143).

At the same session, the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolution 55/285, entitled "Revitalization of the General Assembly: improving the efficiency of the General Assembly", decided to consolidate the two sub-items on fisheries ("Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas/illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments" and "Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks") into one sub-item entitled "Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments" (resolutions 57/142 and 57/143).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 56/13 and 57/143), A/58/215.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 30 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/357
Draft resolution	A/56/L.18 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.65-67
Resolution	56/13

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 25 (b) and (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/459
Draft resolutions	A/57/L.49 and Add.1, and A/57/L.50 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.70-72 and 74
Resolutions	57/142 and 57/143

54. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[3]

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 955 (1994), to which the statute of the Tribunal was annexed. By resolution 977 (1995), the Council decided that the seat of the Tribunal would be Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and by resolution 989 (1995) it established the list of candidates for the position of judge of the Tribunal, for election by the General Assembly, pursuant to article 12 of the statute of the Tribunal.

At its resumed forty-ninth session, in May 1995, the General Assembly elected the six judges of the two Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (decision 49/324). A third Trial Chamber was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1165 (1998). This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the Assembly pursuant to Council resolution 955 (1994).

Under article 32 of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its fifty-first to fifty-sixth sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to sixth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412, 53/413, 54/414, 55/412 and 56/409).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the seventh annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (decision 57/509).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the eighth annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 46)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the seventh annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (A/57/163-S/2002/733)

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.36
Decision	57/509

55. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[3]

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the International Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth to fifty-sixth sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to eighth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413, 55/413 and 56/408).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the ninth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2001 to 31 July 2002 (decision 57/508).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the tenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 45)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the ninth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/57/379-S/2002/985)

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.36
Decision	57/508

56. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly[5]

This item, which was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, had originally been proposed for inclusion in the draft agenda of that session by the President of the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/461).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 46/77, 47/233 and 48/264 and decision 52/479).

At its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 53/491 and 54/491).

At its fifty-fifth session, under the present item and the item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" (see item 60 below), the General Assembly adopted a number of measures to revitalize the General Assembly and improve its efficiency. It decided, inter alia, to cluster all cooperation items under one item, entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", and to biennialize the item as from the fifty-seventh session, and also decided to consider the following items: (a) "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic", (b) "Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies", (c) "United Nations reform: measures and proposals", (d) "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti" and (e) "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields" at its fifty-sixth session and thereafter biennially (resolution 55/285).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly amended rules 30, 31 and 99 of its rules of procedure concerning the election of the President and the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly, as well as the election of the Chairmen and other officers of the Main Committees of the Assembly (see items 1 and 4 to 6) (resolution 56/509).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly amended rule 1 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly concerning the opening date of its regular session and also decided on the opening date and duration of the general debate (see items 1 and 9) (resolution 57/301).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 53)

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.81
Draft resolution	A/57/L.75
Resolution	57/301

57. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[5]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to transmit to its thirty-fifth session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459, 43/458, 44/460, 45/421 and 46/418).

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit their comments on a possible review of the membership of the Council and to submit those comments to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/62).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly established the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council, and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of that session (resolution 48/26).

At its forty-eighth to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided that the Open-ended Working Group should continue its work and submit a report to the Assembly before the end of the following session (decisions 48/498, 49/499, 50/489, 51/476, 52/490, 53/487, 54/488, 55/503 and 56/477).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly had determined not to adopt any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters without the affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the Members of the General Assembly (resolution 53/30).

At the fifty-seventh session, the Working Group was chaired by the President of the General Assembly, Jan Kavan (Czech Republic). On 29 January 2003, the Permanent Representative of Iceland, Thorsteinn Ingólfsson, was reappointed Vice-Chairperson and the Permanent Representative of Thailand, Chuchai Kasemsarn, was appointed Vice-Chairperson of the Working Group.

Document: Report of the Open-ended Working Group: Supplement No. 47 (A/57/47 and Corr.1).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 40)

Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council: Supplement No. 47 (A/57/47 and Corr.1)

Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.27-32

58. United Nations reform: measures and proposals

At its fifty-first session, in June 1997, in response to a letter dated 17 March 1997 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly concerning a wide-ranging review he had initiated of the activities of the United Nations and on several management and organizational measures undertaken as the first steps of a wide-ranging reform programme (A/51/829), the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-first session an additional item entitled "United Nations reform: measures and proposals" (decision 51/402 B). At its fifty-first session, in August 1997, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session (decision 51/473).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly commended the efforts and initiatives of the Secretary-General contained in his report entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform" (A/51/950 and Add.1-7); established the post of Deputy Secretary-General; decided that the Disarmament Commission and the First Committee should undertake a review of their work with a view to its revitalization, rationalization and streamlining; decided to designate the Emergency Relief Coordinator as the United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Coordinator; also decided to transfer to the United Nations Development Programme responsibility for operational activities for natural disaster mitigation, prevention and preparedness; decided to establish a humanitarian affairs segment of the Economic and Social Council; decided to establish a development account to be funded from savings from reductions in administrative and other overhead costs; requested the Secretary-General to submit a detailed report on his proposal to shift United Nations programme budgeting towards a system of results-based budgeting; invited the Secretary-General to elaborate further his proposals with respect to a new concept of trusteeship, a Millennium Assembly, a Millennium Forum, a special commission to examine the need for amendments to the Charter of the United Nations and the treaties from which the specialized agencies derived their mandates and sunset provisions for new mandates and institutional machinery (resolutions 52/12 A and B). Also at its fifty-second session, the General Assembly adopted six decisions under the item (decisions 52/477 A to F).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations"; to convene, as part of the Millennium Assembly, a Millennium Summit; and to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session a sub-item entitled "Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" under the present item (resolution 53/202). The Assembly also decided that the fifty-fifth session should begin on 5 September 2000 and that the Millennium Summit should begin on 6 September 2000 (resolution 53/239). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations Office at Nairobi (resolution 53/242).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the Millennium Summit should be held from 6 to 8 September 2000 under the theme "The role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century" (resolution 54/254); set out procedures for the establishment of the list of speakers and organization of the round tables for the Summit (resolution 54/261) and for the organization of the Summit (resolution 54/281); referred a draft United Nations Millennium Declaration to the Summit for its consideration (resolution 54/282); and decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/489).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2) and, under the items entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" and "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that the item would be considered biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took no action under this item.

No advance documentation is expected.

59. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

At its forty-fifth session, in 1990, the General Assembly decided to reconvene in a resumed session for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 45/177). At its resumed forty-fifth session, the Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to its resolution 45/264, including the basic principles and guidelines, goals and measures, as well as issues to be addressed in the future, for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual progress report to the General Assembly, starting with its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the result of the restructuring and revitalization process (resolution 45/264).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted various restructuring measures and requested the Secretary-General to implement them (resolution 46/235).

The General Assembly also considered the item at its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (resolution 48/162 and decisions 47/467 and 49/411).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly adopted further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and requested the Secretary-General to implement them (resolution 50/227).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly took note of a letter from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the President of the Assembly to which was annexed Council resolution 1998/46, entitled "Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields" (decision 52/491).

At its fifty-first and fifty-third to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 51/478, 53/492, 54/492 and 55/490).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly also decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285). The Assembly took no action under this item at its fifty-sixth session.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 61)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/77
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.111

60. Strengthening of the United Nations system[3]

At its resumed forty-ninth session, in September 1995, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization", the General Assembly decided to establish the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System and to include an item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/252).

The Working Group met during the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the General Assembly. The Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Working Group and decided that the Working Group had completed its work as mandated in resolution 49/252 (resolution 51/241).

Following the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its decision 1996/267, by which the Council recommended that the General Assembly examine the question of participation of non-governmental organizations in all areas of the United Nations, the Assembly, at its fifty-second session, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration and action by the Assembly at its fifty-third session, a report on arrangements and practices for the interaction of non-governmental organizations in all activities of the United Nations system (decision 52/453).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/53/170), decided to request the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, members of specialized agencies, observers and intergovernmental organizations, as well as the views of non-governmental organizations from all regions, on his report, and to submit a further report to the

Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, taking into account the submissions received (decision 53/452).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of this item at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 55/14 and 55/285 and decisions 54/490, 56/455 and 56/479).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his proposals to improve the management of the United Nations libraries, with a view to taking a decision at its fifty-eighth session; requested him to submit a progress report on the implementation of his proposal to rationalize the network of United Nations information centres around regional hubs, starting with the creation of a Western European hub; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to conduct a systematic evaluation of the impact, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of all activities of the Department of Public Information and requested him, with assistance from the Office of Internal Oversight Services, to proceed as quickly as possible in that regard and to report on progress made to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session; requested the Secretary-General to start, on a trial basis, a consultative process with the President of the General Assembly and the Chairmen of the Main Committees with a view to consolidating reports on related subjects and to submit proposals on recurring reporting requirements to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to develop an implementation plan to strengthen the effectiveness of the United Nations presence for developmental and humanitarian activities in developing countries by September 2003 and requested him to submit a report for the consideration of the Assembly; also welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to issue a document clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the various United Nations entities in the area of technical cooperation by September 2003 and to submit a report thereon to the relevant intergovernmental bodies for their consideration; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a more detailed proposal for a shorter, more strategic medium-term plan, linked to the budget outline; took note of the request of the Secretary-General for flexibility to reallocate resources between programmes and between allocations for personnel and other allocations, and requested him to develop criteria for the use of any such authorization, proposed modalities for reporting the duration and programmatic impacts of reallocations, including specification of the exceptional circumstances in which it would be used, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the reform measures at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/300).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/300).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 52)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening of the United Nations system: an agenda for further change (A/57/387 and Corr.1)

Draft resolution	A/57/L.74
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.79
Resolution	57/300

61. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit[3]

The item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session as an additional item, at the request of Algeria, Finland, Namibia, Poland, Singapore and Venezuela (A/55/235).

In his report of 14 July 1997 entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform", the Secretary-General proposed that the General Assembly in the year 2000 could be convened as a special "Millennium Assembly" with a summit segment (A/51/950).

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and decided to convene as part of that Assembly a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days (resolution 53/202) (see item 58 above).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2), and requested the Secretary-General urgently to prepare a long-term "road map" towards the implementation of the Millennium Declaration within the United Nations system (resolution 55/162).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration" (A/56/326) and requested the Secretary-General to prepare an annual report and a comprehensive report every five years on progress achieved by the United Nations system and Member States towards implementing the Millennium Declaration, drawing upon the "road map" and in accordance with resolution 55/162 (resolution 56/95).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his next report information on the support to be provided by the United Nations system in the review of the implementation of the Millennium Declaration and decided to consider at its fifty-eighth session, convening a high-level plenary meeting during its sixtieth session on the review of the implementation of the Millennium Declaration and consideration of the quinquennial comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved towards implementing the Millennium Declaration (resolution 57/144). At the same session, the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to study ways and means to promote a more comprehensive and coherent response to the global threats and challenges of the twenty-first century and to include his observations on the issues raised in the resolution in his report on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/145).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 57/144 and 57/145).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 44)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/57/270 and Corr.1)

Draft resolutions	A/57/L.61 and A/57/L.6/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.22-26 and 75
Resolutions	57/144 and 57/145

62. Multilingualism

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of Belgium, Burundi, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, the Niger, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Viet Nam (A/50/147).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 50/11, 52/23 and 54/64).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of its resolutions on multilingualism and on measures that could be taken by Member States and international organizations within the United Nations system to strengthen the protection, promotion and preservation of all languages, in particular those of linguistic minorities and languages facing extinction (resolution 56/262).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/262).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 44)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/656
Draft resolution	A/56/L.44/Rev.2 and Corr.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.90 and 94
Resolution	56/262

63. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth and fifty-first to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, S-12/24, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B, 46/25, 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32, 53/72 and 54/43 and decisions 47/418 and 55/414).

(a) Reduction of military budgets

At its thirty-fifth session in 1980, the General Assembly recommended that Member States report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data were available and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on those matters annually (resolution 35/142 B).

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available, preferably using the reporting instrument recommended in its resolution 35/142 B, and encouraged Member States that had no information to provide to submit nil returns; recommended the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters to all Member States for implementation; encouraged international bodies and regional organizations to promote transparency of military expenditures and to enhance complementarity among reporting systems, and to consider the possibility of an exchange of information with the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General: to continue the practice of sending an annual note verbale to Member States requesting the submission of data to the reporting system, together with the reporting format and related instructions; to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States; to continue consultations with international bodies with a view to ascertaining requirements for adjusting the present instrument with a view to encouraging wider participation; to make recommendations on necessary changes to the content and structure of the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures; to encourage international bodies and organizations to promote transparency of military expenditures and to consult with them, with emphasis on examining possibilities for enhancing complementarity among international and regional reporting systems and for exchanging related information between those bodies and the United Nations; to encourage the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament to assist Member States in their regions in enhancing their knowledge of the standardized reporting system; and to promote international and regional/subregional symposiums and training seminars to explain the purpose of the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and to give relevant technical instructions and report on experiences gained during such symposiums and training seminars; and encouraged Member States to inform the Secretary-General about possible problems with the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and their reasons for not submitting the requested data, and to provide the Secretary-General, in time for deliberation by the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, with their views and suggestions on ways and means to strengthen and broaden participation in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures (resolution 56/14).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee (A/57/501) (decision 57/514).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B and 56/14), A/58/202.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 64)

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/56/267)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/526
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolution	56/14

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 57)

Reports of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/57/263 and Add.1-3)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/57/501
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Decision	57/514

64. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, as a sub-item under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session". At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques for promoting the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (resolution 40/152 O).

At its forty-first to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 41/86 Q, 42/42 F, 43/81 B, 45/65, 47/45, 48/68, 50/61, 52/31 and 54/46).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the critical importance of and the vital contribution made by effective verification measures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and other similar obligations and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session on further views received from Member States pursuant to resolutions 50/61, 52/31 and 54/46 (resolution 56/15).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/15), A/58/128.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 65)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/56/347)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/527
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolution	56/15

65. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-sixth to the fifty-second and at its fifty-fourth session (resolutions 2832 (XXVI), 2922 (XXVII), 3080 (XXVIII), 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88, 32/86, 33/68, 34/80 B, 35/150, 36/90, 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79, 43/79, 44/120, 45/77, 46/49, 47/59, 48/82, 49/82, 50/76, 51/51, 52/44 and 54/47).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly reiterated its conviction that the participation of all permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean was important and would greatly facilitate the development of a mutually beneficial dialogue to advance peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region, and requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue informal consultations with the members of the Committee and to report through the Committee to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 56/16).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, Supplement No. 29 (A/58/29).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 66)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/56/29)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/528
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolution	56/16

66. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B, 47/76, 48/86, 49/138, 50/78, 51/53, 52/46 and 54/48).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon African States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) as soon as possible so that it might enter into force without delay; called upon the nuclear-weapon States that had not yet ratified the Protocols that concerned them to do so as soon as possible; called upon the States contemplated in Protocol III to the Treaty that had not yet done so to take all necessary measures to ensure the speedy application of the Treaty to territories for which they were internationally responsible and which lay within the limits of the geographical zone established in the Treaty; and called upon the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that had not yet done so to conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency pursuant to the Treaty and to conclude additional protocols to their safeguards agreements on the basis of the Model Protocol approved by the Board of Governors of the Agency (resolution 56/17).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 67)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/529
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolution	56/17

67. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692). The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 3262 (XXIX), 3473 (XXX), 32/76, S-10/2, para. 63 (b), 33/58, 34/71, 35/143, 36/83, 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62, 44/104, 45/48, 47/61, 48/85, 49/83, 50/77, 51/52, 52/45, 53/83, 54/60 and 55/39).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the concrete steps taken by some countries of the region for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and urged the countries of the region that had not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII) and 290 (E-VII) (resolution 56/30).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 80)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/542
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.68
Resolution	56/30

68. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)). At its twenty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth to fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75, 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/154, 40/158, 41/90, 42/92, 43/85 to 43/88, 44/126, 45/80, 47/60 A and 48/83; and decisions 46/414, 50/418, 51/415, 52/415 and 54/419).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on Strengthening of International Peace and Security" (decision 56/417).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 84)

Verbatim records	A/56/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/546
Plenary meeting	A/56/68
Decision	A/56/417

69. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). At its fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 51/39, 52/33, 54/49, 55/28 and 56/15).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly: (a) called upon Member States to promote the consideration of existing and potential threats in the field of information security, as well as possible measures to limit the threats emerging in that field, consistent with the need to preserve the free flow of information; (b) considered that the purpose of such measures could be served through the examination of international concepts aimed at strengthening the security of global information and telecommunication systems; (c) invited Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments related to a general appreciation of the issues of information security, the definition of basic notions related to information security and the content of the concepts mentioned in (b) above; and (d) requested the Secretary-General to consider existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them and to conduct a study on the concepts referred to in (b) above, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be established in 2004 (resolution 57/53).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 61)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/166 and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/57/505
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolution	57/53

70. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). At its fifty-first to fifty-sixth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 51/39, 52/33, 53/73, 54/50, 55/29 and 56/20).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly affirmed that scientific and technological progress should be used for the benefit of all mankind to promote the sustainable economic and social development of all States and to safeguard international security, and that international cooperation in the use of science and technology through the transfer and exchange of technological know-how for peaceful purposes should be promoted; invited Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States; and urged Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested States in order to establish universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications (resolution 57/54).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 62)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/57/506
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolution	57/54

71. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, tenth special session, and thirty-third to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (*d*), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74, 54/51, 55/30 and 56/21).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; took note of the resolution adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its forty-sixth regular session concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East; invited all countries of the region to declare their support for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; also invited those countries not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories or territories under their control of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/55).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/55) (to be issued in conjunction with item 77), A/58/137 (Part I).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 63)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/214 and Add.1 and 2
Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/57/507
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolution	57/55

72. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-third to the fifty-sixth (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75, 54/52, 55/31 and 56/22).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; appealed to all States to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended that further intensive efforts be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches be explored further in order to overcome the difficulties; and recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements on this question (resolution 57/56).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/58/27).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 64)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/57/27)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/57/508
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolution	57/56

73. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the fifty-sixth (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76, 54/53, 55/32 and 56/23).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to complete the examination and updating of the mandate contained in its decision of 13 February 1992 and to establish an ad hoc committee as early as possible during its 2003 session, recognized the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the peaceful uses of outer space; and urged States conducting activities in outer space and those interested in conducting such activities to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of any negotiations on the matter (resolution 57/57).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/58/27).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 65)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/57/27)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/57/509
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolution	57/57

74. General and complete disarmament[3]

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to eighteenth and twentieth to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J, 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, 43/75 A to T, 44/116 A to U, 45/58 A to P, 46/36 A to L, 47/52 A to L, 48/75 A to L, 49/75 A to P, 50/70 A to R, 51/45 A to T, 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to AA, 54/54 A to V, 55/33 A to Y and 56/24 A to V and decisions 38/447, 42/407, 43/422, 44/432, 45/415 to 45/418, 46/412, 46/413, 47/419, 47/420, 49/427, 50/420, 51/414, 54/417, 55/415, and 56/411 to 56/413).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted 29 resolutions and 1 decision under the item (57/58 to 57/86 and decision 57/515).

A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in addition to restating its position as set out in its resolution 56/24 N, stressed the importance of the establishment of an ad hoc committee in the Conference on Disarmament as early as possible during its 2003 session to negotiate a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and a moratorium on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and the establishment of a subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament in the Conference on Disarmament as early as possible during its 2003 session; and emphasized the importance of a successful Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 2005, as the second session of the Preparatory Committee would be convened in 2003 (resolution 57/78).

The Conference on Disarmament decision (CD/1547) of 11 August 1998 to establish, under item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", an ad hoc committee to negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly recalled the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to establish an ad hoc committee to negotiate a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and urged the Conference on Disarmament to agree on a programme of work that included an immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty (resolution 57/80).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/58/42);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (also related to item 14).

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

At its forty-second session, in 1987, the General Assembly urged States conducting nuclear explosions as well as other States having information on such explosions to provide the related data to the Secretary-General within one week of each such explosion, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly annually a register of the information thus provided (resolution 42/38 C).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, taking into account radioactive wastes as part of the scope of the convention, and to include in its report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on the subject (resolution 56/24 L).

Document: Report of the Conference of Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/58/27).

(c) Reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly agreed that reductions of non-strategic nuclear weapons should be carried out in a transparent, verifiable and irreversible manner; called upon the Russian Federation and the United States of America to formalize their 1991 and 1992 presidential nuclear initiatives into legal instruments and to initiate negotiations on further verifiable reductions of their non-strategic nuclear weapons; called upon all nuclear-weapon States to take the necessary steps with regard to special security and physical protection measures for the transport and storage of non-strategic nuclear weapons; and called for further confidence-building and transparency measures to reduce the threats posed by such weapons and for concrete agreed measures to reduce further the operational status of non-strategic nuclear weapons systems (resolution 57/58).

No advance documentation is expected.

(d) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon all States to refrain from any action that could lead to a new nuclear arms race and to pursue the full and effective implementation of the agreements reached at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon the nuclear-weapon States to respect fully their commitments with regard to security assurances and to increase their transparency and accountability with regard to their nuclear weapons arsenals and their implementation of disarmament measures; called upon the five nuclear-weapon States to undertake steps towards their seamless integration into a process leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons; agreed that the Conference on Disarmament should establish without delay an ad hoc committee to deal with nuclear disarmament, that the Conference should resume negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and that the Conference should complete the examination and updating of the mandate on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects and re-establish an ad hoc committee as early as possible; called upon States that were not yet parties to the Treaty and that operated unsafeguarded nuclear facilities to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States promptly and without condition; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/59).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/59).

(e) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

At its fifty-seventh session the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended working group to consider the objectives and agenda, including the possible establishment of the preparatory committee, for the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; requested the open-ended Working Group to hold an organizational session in order to set the date for its substantive sessions and to submit a report on its work, including possible substantive recommendations, before the end of the fifty-seventh session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Working Group with the assistance and services as may be required to discharge its tasks (resolution 57/61).

No advance documentation is expected.

(f) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged the participation of all interested States in multilateral negotiations on arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament in a non-discriminatory manner and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/63).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/63), A/58/176.

(g) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/64).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/64), A/58/129.

(h) Relationship between disarmament and development

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the proposal of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 56/24 E to consider the establishment of a group of governmental experts to undertake a review of the relationship between disarmament and development in the current international context, as well as the role of the Organization in that connection; called upon the high-level Steering Group on Disarmament and Development to strengthen and enhance its programme of activities, in accordance with the mandate contained in subparagraph (ix) b of paragraph 35 (c) of the action programme adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme (resolution 57/65).

No advance documentation is expected.

(i) National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited Member States that were in a position to do so to enact or improve national legislation, regulations and procedures to exercise effective control over the transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology, while ensuring that such legislation, regulations and procedures were consistent with the obligations of States parties under international treaties; encouraged Member States to provide information to the Secretary-General on their national legislation, regulations and procedures on the transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology, as well as the changes therein; and requested the Secretary-General to make that information accessible for Member States (resolution 57/66).

No advance documentation is expected.

(j) Bilateral strategic nuclear arms reductions and the new strategic framework

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the commitment of the United States of America and the Russian Federation to strategic nuclear warhead reductions in the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions ("the Moscow Treaty"), signed on 24 May 2002; noted with satisfaction the Joint Declaration signed by the two countries on the same date, which created the Consultative Group for Strategic Security, chaired by foreign and defence ministers, through which those countries would strengthen mutual confidence, expand transparency, share information and plans and discuss strategic issues of mutual interest; recognized that the Group of Eight Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, launched by leaders at the Kananaskis (Canada) Summit, held on 26 and 27 June 2002, would enhance international security and safety by supporting cooperation projects to address non-proliferation, disarmament, counter-terrorism and nuclear safety issues; invited all countries to join the Group of Eight commitment to prevent terrorists or those who harbour them from acquiring or developing nuclear, chemical, radiological and biological weapons, missiles and related materials, equipment and technology; and invited the United States and the Russian Federation to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of their strategic offensive reductions (resolution 57/68).

No advance documentation is expected.

(k) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the support of all States for the initiative to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia; took note of the elaboration by experts of all five Central Asian States at the meeting held at Samarkand, Uzbekistan, from 25 to 27 September 2002, of a draft treaty for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia and the protocol thereto; invited all five Central Asian States to continue consulting with the five nuclear-weapon States on the draft treaty and the protocol thereto, in conformity with the 1999 Disarmament Commission agreed guidelines for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones; welcomed the decision by all five Central Asian States to sign the treaty as soon as possible; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the five Central Asian States in their further work for the early establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia (resolution 57/69).

No advance documentation is expected.

(l) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the international community to provide technical and financial support to strengthen the capacity of civil organizations to take action to combat the illicit trade in small arms; took note of the conclusions of the African Conference on the Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms: Needs and Partnerships, held in Pretoria, South Africa, from 18 to 21 March 2002; invited the Secretary-General and those States and organizations that were in a position to do so to provide assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/70).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/70).

(m) Missiles

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the issue of missiles in all its aspects and requested him to seek the views of Member States on that report and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/71).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/71), A/58/117.

(n) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a conference, no later than 2006, to review progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, the date and venue to be decided by the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study to examine the feasibility of developing an international instrument to enable States to identify and trace, in a timely and reliable manner, illicit small arms and light weapons and to submit the study to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 56/24 V).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene in New York in July 2003 the first of the biennial meetings of States to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels; welcomed the convening of the Group of Governmental Experts established to assist the Secretary-General to undertake a study on the feasibility of developing an international instrument to enable States to identify and trace illicit small arms and light weapons and requested the Secretary-General to submit the study to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session; decided to consider at its fifty-eighth session further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons, taking into consideration the views of States on further steps that could be taken; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to circulate information provided by States on their implementation of the Programme of Action and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/72).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/72);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the study of the Group of Governmental Experts (resolution 56/24 V), A/58/138.

(o) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated its position contained in its resolution 56/24 G and encouraged the competent authorities of the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties to provide assistance to the States parties and signatories to such treaties so as to facilitate the accomplishment of the goals envisioned in the treaties (resolution 57/73).

No advance documentation is expected.

(p) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 56/24 M and requested the Secretary-General to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Fifth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention at Bangkok from 15 to 19 September 2003 and to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the Meeting as observers (resolution 57/74).

No advance documentation is expected.

(q) Transparency in armaments

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to provide the Secretary-General by 31 May annually with information for the United Nations Register for Conventional Arms; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 2003, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament, the views expressed by Member States and the related reports of the Secretary-General, with a view to a decision at its fifty-eighth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 57/75).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/75);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts (resolution 57/75).

(r) Regional disarmament

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels; welcomed the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels; and supported and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 57/76).

No advance documentation is expected.

(s) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels; requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control and looked forward to a report of the Conference on that subject; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the subject and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/77).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/58/27);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/77).

(t) Nuclear disarmament

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly expressed its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to establish an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament at its 2002 session; reiterated its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad hoc committee to deal with nuclear disarmament early in 2003 and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons; called for the convening of an international conference on nuclear disarmament in all its aspects at an early date to identify and deal with concrete measures of nuclear disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/79).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/79).

(u) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to lend their support to the Secretary-General in responding to requests by Member States to collect and destroy small arms and light weapons in post-conflict situations and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of practical disarmament measures, taking into consideration the activities of the group of interested States in that regard (resolution 57/81).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/81).

(v) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in resolution 56/24 K (resolution 57/82).

No advance documentation is expected.

(w) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery; urged all Member States to take and strengthen measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring such weapons, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture, and invited them to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken in that regard; and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to seek the views of Member States on additional measures for tackling the global threat posed by terrorists acquiring weapons of mass destruction and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/83).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/83).

(x) Reducing nuclear danger

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called for a review of nuclear doctrines and immediate and urgent steps to reduce the risk of unintentional and accidental use of nuclear weapons; requested the five nuclear-weapon States to take measures towards the implementation of that provision; called upon Member States to take the necessary measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear wagons in all its aspects and to promote nuclear disarmament, with the objective of eliminating nuclear weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute to the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war; to continue to encourage Member States to endeavour to create conditions that would allow the emergence of an international consensus to hold an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers; and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/84).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/84).

(y) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 56/24 S; requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/85).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/85).

(z) United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session (decision 57/515).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (item 74 (c))

Verbatim records	A/C.1/56/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/56/536
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.68 and 92
Resolutions	56/24 L and V

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 66)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/57/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/57/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* (A/57/95 and Add.1 and 2)

Missiles (A/57/114 and Add.1 and 2)

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/57/117)

The convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (A/57/120)

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/57/121 and Add.1 and 2)

United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/57/124)

Illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/57/160)

The relationship between disarmament and development (A/57/167 and Add.1)

Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them (A/57/209)

Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures (A/57/210)

The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/57/221 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

The issue of missiles in all its aspects (A/57/229)

Reducing nuclear danger (A/57/401)

Note by the Secretary-General: Nuclear disarmament (A/57/383)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/57/510
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolutions	57/58, 57/59, 57/61, 57/63-66 and 57/68-85
Decision	57/515

75. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of that session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F, 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G, 54/55 A to F, 55/34 A to H and 56/25 A to F and decision 47/421).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted eight resolutions under the item (resolutions 57/87 to 57/94).

(a) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly appealed to Member States in each region and those that were able to do so, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to the regional centres in their respective regions to strengthen their activities and initiatives and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 57/87).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted the progress made by States members of the Standing Advisory Committee in implementing the programme of activities for the period 2001-2002, in particular by holding a Subregional Conference on the Protection of Women and Children in Armed Conflict in Central Africa in Kinshasa from 14 to 16 November 2001, a meeting of Chiefs of Staff of the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee in Libreville from 18 to 20 March 2002, the seventeenth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee in Kinshasa from 22 to 26 April 2002, the subregional consultation on the theme "Parity and development: participation of the Central African woman" in Douala (Cameroon) from 28 to 30 May 2002 and the eighteenth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee in Bangui from 26 to 30 August 2002; appealed to Member States and to governmental and non-governmental organizations to make additional voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the implementation of the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee with assistance to ensure that they are able to carry on their efforts; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/88).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/88), A/58/177.

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Regional Centre to take into account the proposals to be submitted by the countries of the region in promoting confidence-building measures, arms control and limitation, transparency, disarmament and development at the regional level; appealed to Member States and to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to make and increase voluntary contributions to strengthen the Regional Centre; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Regional Centre with all necessary support, within existing resources, so that it might carry out its programme of activities and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/89).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/89), A/58/122.

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the establishment of close cooperation between the Regional Centre and the African Union; appealed to the Regional Centre to take steps to promote the consistent implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/91).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/91), A/58/139.

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly appealed to Member States to make voluntary contributions to strengthen the programme of activities of the Regional Centre and the implementation thereof; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Centre with the necessary support, within existing resources, in carrying out its programme of activities; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/92).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/92), A/158/190.

(f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 57/94).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/58/27).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 67)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/57/116)

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/57/161)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/57/162)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/57/260)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/57/511
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.57
Resolutions	57/87, 57/88, 57/89, 57/91, 57/92 and 57/94

76. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18, 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C and 56/26 A and B and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432, 47/422 and 54/418).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item (resolutions 57/95 and 57/96).

(a) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction that the Secretary-General had revived the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and requested him to report annually to the Assembly on the work of the Board (resolution 38/183 O).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/183 O).

(b) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and invited the Director of the Institute to report to it annually on the activities of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H).

(c) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly recommended that the Disarmament Commission continue at its 2003 substantive session its consideration of ways and means to achieve nuclear disarmament and practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms and requested the Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2003, from 31 March to 17 April, and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/95).

Document: Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/58/42) (resolution 57/95).

(d) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the strong collective interest of the Conference on Disarmament in commencing substantive work as soon as possible during its 2003 session; also welcomed the decision of the Conference to request its current President and incoming President to conduct appropriate consultations during the intersessional period and, if possible, to make recommendations to achieve that goal; and requested the Conference to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/96).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/58/27) (resolution 57/96).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 68)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/57/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/57/42)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/57/335)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/57/302)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/57/512
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolutions	57/95 and 57/96

77. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-fourth to the fifty-sixth (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41, 53/80, 54/57, 55/36 and 56/27).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on this issue and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/97).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/97) (to be issued in conjunction with item 71).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 69)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/454
Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/57/513
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolution	57/97

78. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to fifty-sixth sessions, the Assembly discussed the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58, 55/37 and 56/28 and decision 44/430).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted the mandate of the Second Review Conference for the establishment of a group of governmental experts with two separate coordinators to discuss ways and means to address the issue of explosive remnants of war and to explore further the issue of mines other than anti-personnel mines, respectively; expressed support for the work conducted by the Group of Governmental Experts and encouraged the Group to conduct work expeditiously with a view to submitting recommendations to States parties for consideration at the earliest date possible; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Assembly periodically of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention and the Protocols thereto (resolution 57/98).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/98).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 70)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/181
Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/57/514
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolution	57/98

79. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the present item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59, 55/38 and 56/29).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolution on the subject and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 57/99).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/99), A/58/132.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 71)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/91
Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/57/515
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolution	57/99

80. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirty-sixth to fiftieth sessions (resolution 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70 and 50/65).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027 (resolution 50/245). On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

The General Assembly also considered this question at its fifty-first to fifty-sixth sessions (decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and 56/415 and resolutions 54/63 and 55/41).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolution on the subject and urged all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level (resolution 57/100).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 73)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/57/517
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolution	57/100

81. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 74). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61 and 55/40 and decision 56/414).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention, to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences and the decisions contained in the final report of the Special Conference of the States Parties to the Convention and to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services for the Fifth Review Conference (which was reconvened in Geneva from 11 to 22 November 2002) (decision 57/516).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 72)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/57/516
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Decision	57/516

82. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and

Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46), forty-ninth (A/49/46), fifty-first (A/51/46), fifty-fifth (A/55/46) and fifty-sixth (A/56/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work and to submit its programme of work to the General Assembly; endorsed its intentions and plans for its future activities; requested it to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of ionizing radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session; and requested the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee (resolution 57/115).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/58/46).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 74)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/57/46)

Summary records	A/C.4/57/SR.10 and 11
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/57/518
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.73
Resolution	57/115

83. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded to 61 at the forty-ninth session (resolutions 1721 E (XVI), 3182 (XXVIII), 32/196 B, 35/16 and 49/33), to 64 at the fifty-sixth session (resolution 56/51) and to 65 at the fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/116). The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 65 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam.

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65), Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68) and the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (resolution 51/122).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its thirty-seventh to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 37/89, 38/80, 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45, 54/67, 54/68, 55/122 and 56/51).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III); agreed that the review by the General Assembly should be conducted in plenary meetings at the fifty-ninth session of the Assembly; requested the Committee to continue to consider ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session; and also requested the Committee to consider and identify new mechanisms of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, in accordance with the preamble to the resolution, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future (resolution 57/116).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/58/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/116).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 75)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/57/20)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) (A/57/213)

Summary records	A/C.4/57/SR.1 and 7-9
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/57/519
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.73
Resolution	57/116

84. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East[3]

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2005 (resolution 56/52).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. In the same resolution, the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the

Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions under this item (resolutions 57/117 to 57/123).

In the third resolution, entitled "Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its fifty-eighth session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/119).

In the fourth and sixth resolutions, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees" and "Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues", respectively, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 57/120 and 57/122).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/123).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/58/13);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 57/118);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 57/117);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 57/119, 57/120, 57/122 and 57/123), A/58/119 and A/58/205.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 76)

Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002: Supplement No. 13 (A/57/13)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (A/57/462)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/57/294)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

> Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees (A/57/282)
>
> Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/57/338)
>
> Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/57/455)
>
> University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees (A/57/456)

Summary records	A/C.4/57/SR.19, 20 and 23
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/57/520
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.73
Resolutions	57/117 to 57/123

85. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka. At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64, 53/53, 53/55, 54/76, 55/130 to 55/134 and 56/59 to 56/63).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 57/124 to 57/128).

In the first resolution, entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 57/124).

In the second to fifth resolutions, entitled, respectively, "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories", "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan", "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem" and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 57/125 to 57/128).

Documents:

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (resolution 57/124);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 57/124 to 57/128), A/58/155 and A/58/156.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 77)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/57/314)

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/57/315)

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/57/316)

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem (A/57/317)

The occupied Syrian Golan (A/57/318)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Thirty-fourth report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/57/207)

Periodic report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/57/421)

Summary records	A/C.4/57/SR.21-23
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/57/521
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.73 and Corr.1
Resolutions	57/124 to 57/128

86. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects[3]

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of

the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Observers are: Botswana, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Israel, Sovereign Military Order of Malta, Switzerland, European Commission and International Committee of the Red Cross.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twentieth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI), 2308 (XXII), 2451 (XXIII), 2576 (XXIV), 2670 (XXV), 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37, 37/93, 38/31, 39/97, 40/163, 41/67, 42/161, 43/59 A and B, 44/49, 45/75, 46/48, 47/71, 47/72, 48/42, 48/43, 49/37, 50/30, 51/136, 52/69, 53/58, 54/81, 55/135 and 56/225 A and B.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to designate 29 May as the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, to be observed annually (resolution 57/129).

At its fifty-seventh session, in June 2003, the General Assembly will consider a report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/57/767).

Document: Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 78)

Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/57/767)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/57/711)

Summary records	A/C.4/57/SR.12-15 and 24
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/57/522 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.73
Resolution	57/129

87. Questions relating to information[3]

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly continued to consider the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B, 54/82 A and B, 55/136 A and B and 56/64 A and B). In addition, the Assembly took a number of decisions on membership of the Committee on Information during that period (decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/424, 47/322, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317, 55/425 and 56/419). For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 57/412.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its twenty-fifth session and to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution; and requested the Committee on Information to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/130 B).

Also at its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 98 to 99 (decision 57/524) and to appoint Saudi Arabia as a member of the Committee (decision 57/412).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/58/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/130 B), A/58/175.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 79)

Report of the Committee on Information on its twenty-fourth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/57/21)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/157
Summary records	A/C.4/57/SR.16-18
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/57/523
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.73
Resolutions	57/130 A and B
Decisions	57/412 and 524

88. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 57/131).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/58/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/131), A/58/69.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 80)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2002: Supplement No. 23 (A/57/23 (Part II), chap. VIII, and A/57/23 (Part III), chap. XIII)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/74
Summary records	A/C.4/57/SR.2, 3, 5 and 6
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/57/524
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.73
Resolution	57/131

89. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to amend further the title of the item (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469 and 46/402 D). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to revise the title of the item to read: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination" (decision 48/402 C). The item appeared with that title on the draft agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, but in its first report (A/53/250, para. 47), the General Committee recommended that the item should read: "Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories", and the Assembly included the item in the agenda with the new wording (see A/53/PV.3). Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions on the item.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/132).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (decision 57/525).

Document: Relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/58/23).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda items 81 and 19)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2002: Supplement No. 23 (A/57/23 (Part II), chaps. V and VI, and A/57/23 (Part III), chap. XIII)

Summary records	A/C.4/57/SR.2, 3, 5 and 6
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/57/525

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.73
Resolution	57/132
Decision	57/525

90. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967 (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of resolution 57/133; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/133).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/58/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/133), A/58/66.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda items 82 and 12)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2002: Supplement No. 23 (A/57/23 (Part II), chap. VII, and A/57/23 (Part III), chap. XIII)

Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1, chap. VII, sect. D)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/73
Summary records	A/C.4/57/SR.2, 3, 5 and 6
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/57/526
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.73
Resolution	57/133

91. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the subsequent session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/134).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/134), A/58/71.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 83)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/90 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.4/57/SR.2, 3, 5 and 6
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/57/527
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.73
Resolution	57/134

92. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A, 56/402 A and 57/503 A).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 8)

Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.19 and 31
Decision	57/503 A

93. Macroeconomic policy questions[3]

(a) International trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 191 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its tenth session at Bangkok, from 12 to 19 February 2000.

When the Conference is not in session, the 146-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board convened its thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-second executive sessions in December 2002 and in March, May and July 2003, respectively. The fiftieth regular session of the Board is scheduled to be held from 6 to 17 October 2003.

Document: Report of the Trade and Development Board on its thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-second executive sessions and its fiftieth regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/58/15).

At its fifty-sixth session the General Assembly urged the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries that were not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or were inconsistent with the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and that contravened the basic principles of the multilateral trading system; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the imposition of measures of that nature and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries, including the impact on trade and development; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/179).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (resolution 56/179).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution and on developments in the multilateral trading system (resolution 57/235).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared in conjunction with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 57/235).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 95 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh executive sessions and forty-eighth session: Supplement No. 15 (A/56/15)

Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (A/56/376)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to initiate the preparatory process for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (A/56/435)

Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/56/473)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 33, 36, 37 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/558/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/179

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 84 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-eighth executive session, nineteenth special session and forty-ninth session: Supplement No. 15 (A/57/15)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/376
Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 11, 30, 31, 36 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/529/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/235

(b) Science and technology for development

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in coordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the area of science and technology for development, cognizant of the role of UNCTAD as the secretariat responsible for the substantive servicing of the Commission, recognized the need for dissemination of research, knowledge, technology and expertise in the field of biotechnology, in particular in the areas of agriculture, pharmaceuticals and health care that could benefit mankind; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its fifty-eighth session, a report on the impact of new biotechnologies, with particular attention to sustainable development, including food security, health and economic productivity, with the inclusion of proposals on the aspects of the transfer of such technologies, in particular to developing countries and countries with economies in transition while taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights and the special needs of developing countries, as well as on addressing constraints in utilization of such technologies (resolution 56/182).

Documents:

(a) Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Commission on Science and Technology on its sixth session: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on impact of new biotechnologies, with particular attention to sustainable development, including food security, health and economic productivity (resolution 56/182), A/58/76.

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the resolution adopted by the Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) at its 2001 session, in which the Council endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General of ITU to hold the World Summit on the Information Society at the highest possible level in two phases, the first in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003 and the second in Tunis in 2005 and invited the Secretary-General of ITU to submit to the General Assembly, at its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions, through the Economic and Social Council, for information, a report on the preparations for the Summit (resolution 56/183).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society undertaken at the national and regional levels; invited countries to send representation at the highest political level to the Summit; and invited the Secretary-General of ITU to submit to the General Assembly, for information, at its fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the preparations for the Summit (resolution 57/238).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of ITU (resolutions 56/183 and 57/238), A/58/74-E/2003/58.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 95 (c))

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the coordinating role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (A/56/96-E/2001/87)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations system support for science and technology in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/56/370); and the comments of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/56/370/Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 11, 12, 39 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/558/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolutions	56/182 and 56/183

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 84 (c))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society (A/57/71-E/2002/52 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 11,12, 17, 30, 31, 38, 41 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/529/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/238

(c) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 2003 an International Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, which would be held for two days and would be preceded by a three-day meeting of senior officials; requested the Secretary-General to convene in 2003, prior to the International Ministerial Meeting, the sixth Meeting of Governmental Experts of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions, and decided that that meeting would serve as a preparatory committee for the International Ministerial Meeting (resolution 56/180).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 95 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries (A/56/427)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 33, 36, 37 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/558/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/180

Transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report prepared by the secretariat of UNCTAD on the transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit neighbours; invited donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions to continue to provide the newly independent and developing landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours with appropriate financial and technical assistance for the improvement of the transit environment, including construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities and improved communications; noted with appreciation the contribution of UNCTAD to improving the efficiency of the transit transport system in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours; and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in close cooperation with the regional commissions, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 55/181).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on transit environment in the landlocked States of Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours (resolution 55/181).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 92 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (A/55/396)

Note by the Secretary-General on the transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours (A/55/320)

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-third to twenty-fifth executive sessions: Supplement No. 15 (A/55/15) and on its forty-seventh session: Supplement No. 15 (A/54/15)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 30, 34, 40 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/579/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.87
Resolution	55/181

(d) International financial system and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 50/91, 51/166, 52/180, 53/172, 54/197, 55/186 and 56/181).

At its fifty-seventh session, the Assembly expressed its concern about the difficulties of the present world economic situation and underlined the importance of continued efforts to improve global economic governance and strengthen the United Nations leadership role in promoting development; stressed the importance of strong domestic institutions, of creating an enabling international economic environment through strong cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions, as well as of promoting financial stability; noted that important international efforts were under way to reform the international financial architecture and emphasized that those efforts needed to be sustained with greater transparency and with the effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and that one major objective of the reform was to enhance financing for development and poverty eradication; encouraged the exploration of ways of generating new public and private innovative sources of finance for development purposes; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/241).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/241), A/58/216.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 84 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/151
Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 11, 12, 30, 31 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/529/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/241

(e) External debt crisis and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (decision 40/474 and resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175, 54/202 and 56/184).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the determination, as expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to deal comprehensively and effectively with the debt problems of low-income and middle-income countries; recognized that creditors and debtors must share the responsibility for preventing and resolving unsustainable debt situations; stressed the need to pursue, where appropriate, debt relief measures vigorously and expeditiously, including within the Paris and London Clubs and other relevant forums; called upon the international community, including the United Nations system, and invited the Bretton Woods institutions and the private sector to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in particular those relating to the question of the external debt problem of developing countries; stressed the need for flexibility with regard to eligibility criteria, in particular for countries in post-conflict situations, and the need to help clear their arrears vis-à-vis the international financial institutions; noted that it was important for the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to consider any fundamental changes in countries' debt sustainability caused by natural catastrophes, severe shocks or conflict; stressed the need to strengthen the institutional capacity of developing countries in debt management and the importance of such initiatives as the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System; and requested the Secretary-General to report to its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution and to include therein a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, inter alia, those resulting from global financial instability (resolution 57/240).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/240).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 84 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on the external debt crisis and development (A/57/253)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 11, 12, 30, 31 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/529/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/240

(f) Outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the International Ministerial Conference should be convened at Almaty on 28 and 29 August 2003; also decided that the open-ended intergovernmental preparatory committee for the Conference would hold two sessions, in New York from 23 to 27 June 2003 and at Almaty from 25 to 27 August 2003; designated the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States as the Secretary-General of the Conference; requested the Secretary-General of the Conference in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Bank, to organize all the sessions of the intergovernmental preparatory committee as well as intergovernmental regional and subregional meetings; invited the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including UNCTAD and the regional commissions, the international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, and other relevant regional and international organizations and the international community to provide the necessary substantive, financial and technical support to the preparatory process and organization of the Conference and participate actively therein; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to launch a public information campaign to raise public awareness of the objectives and significance of the Conference; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the Conference (resolution 57/242).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/242).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 84 (f))

Report of the Secretary-General on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: preparatory process for the International Ministerial Meeting on Transit Transport Cooperation (A/57/340)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 11, 30, 31 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/529/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/242

(g) Commodities

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to designate independent eminent persons to examine and report on commodity issues, including the volatility in commodity prices and declining terms of trade and the impact these have on the development efforts of commodity-dependent developing countries, for consideration by the Trade and Development Board at its executive session and, subsequently, by the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/236).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of Eminent Persons on Commodity Issues and Chairman's Summary of the Trade and Development Board (resolution 57/236).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 84 (b))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects (A/57/381)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 11, 12, 30, 31 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/529/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/236

94. Sectoral policy questions: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly encouraged all Governments to combat corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of illicitly acquired funds and assets and to work for the return of such funds and assets to the countries of origin, after request and due process, and welcomed the actions at the national and international levels taken by some Governments in this regard; requested the international community to support national efforts to strengthen human and institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for preventing corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin, and to assist in the return of such funds and assets to the countries of origin; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the matter at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/244).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin (resolution 57/244), A/58/125.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 85 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on prevention of corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin (A/57/158 and Add.1 and 2)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 10, 13, 35, 38 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/530
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/244

95. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation[3]

(a) Women in development

The General Assembly considered this question biennially from its fortieth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 40/204, 42/178, 44/171, 46/167, 49/161, 50/104, 52/195 and 54/210).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution, including the impact of globalization on the empowerment of women and their integration in development (resolution 56/188).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/178 and 56/188), A/58/135.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 97 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on women in development: access to financial resources — a gender perspective (A/56/321 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 27 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/560/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/188

(b) Human resources development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 45/191, 46/143, 48/205, 50/105, 52/196 and 54/211).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution in which the Assembly encouraged the United Nations system to take a comprehensive view of human resources development in its initiatives; to promote strategies for human resources development that facilitate the access by developing countries to new information and communication technologies; to increase support to programmes and activities in developing countries for advancing human resources development and capacity-building, in particular those geared towards harnessing information and communication technologies (resolution 56/189).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/189).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 97 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/162
Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 27 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/560/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/189

(c) International migration and development

At its forty-ninth session, in the context of its deliberations on the report of the International Conference on Population and Development, held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on international migration and development, including aspects related to objectives and modalities for the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development (resolution 49/127). The item was considered at the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in 1995.

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report to be submitted to it at its fifty-second session containing concrete proposals on ways and means to address the issue of international migration and development (resolution 50/123).

Since then, the Assembly has considered the item biennially, at its fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/189 and 54/212).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-eighth session a report on international migration and development that would, inter alia, update the lessons learned from the various activities relating to international migration and development that have been carried out at the regional and interregional levels, and submit action-oriented recommendations for the consideration of the Assembly (resolution 56/203).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/203), A/58/98.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 100)

Report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development, including the question of the convening of the United Nations conference on international migration and development to address migration issues (A/56/167)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 9, 11 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/563
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/203

(d) Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

At its eighteenth special session, in 1990, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to resolution S-18/3. At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly proclaimed the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, starting on 1 January 1991, and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade, as set out in the annex to resolution 45/199. At its forty-sixth to fifty-first and fifty-third to fifty-sixth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of those questions (resolutions 46/144, 46/145, 47/152, 48/185, 49/92, 51/173, 53/178, 54/206, 55/190 and 56/191).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that a final decision on the need for an international development strategy for the first decade of the new millennium would be taken up by the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the basis of the outcome of the ad hoc working group on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summit meetings in the economic, social and related fields; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly at that session with an overview of the challenges and constraints to, as well as progress made towards, the achievement of major development goals and objectives adopted by the United Nations during the previous decade (resolution 57/246).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/246).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 86 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on challenges and progress in implementing the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (A/57/216 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 12, 13, 17, 36 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/531/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/246

96. Environment and sustainable development[3]

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-second session

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the Governing Council of UNEP. The Governing Council was to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it might deem necessary. At its forty-second session, the Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to a biennial one (resolution 42/185).

At its fifty-third session, in July 1999, the General Assembly adopted a series of recommendations on strengthening the activities of the United Nations in the field of environment and human settlements, in one of which it welcomed the proposal to institute an annual, ministerial-level, global environmental forum, with the UNEP Governing Council constituting the forum in the years that it meets in regular session and, in alternate years, with the forum taking the form of a special session of the Governing Council (resolution 53/242).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the UNEP Governing Council on its seventh special session and the decisions contained therein; requested UNEP, within its mandate, to continue to contribute to sustainable development programmes and the implementation of Agenda 21; reiterated the need for stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for UNEP; underlined the need to consider adequate reflection of all UNEP administrative and management costs of the Programme in the context of the United Nations regular budget; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UNEP and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the Programme and to other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi (resolution 57/251).

Document: Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its twenty-second session: Supplement No. 25 (A/58/25), (resolutions 2997 (XXVII), 53/242 and 57/251).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 87)

Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its seventh special session: Supplement No. 25 (A/57/25)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.14-16, 33-37 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/532/Add.7
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/251

(a) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly endorsed the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, adopted by the World Solar Summit, held in Harare in September 1996 (A/53/395, annex) (resolution 53/7). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 54/215) and fifty-fifth session (resolution 55/205).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding institutions and non-governmental organizations, to support the efforts being made for the development of the renewable energy sector in developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the concrete action being taken for the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the effective implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 (resolution 56/200).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/200).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 98 (g))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/129
Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 22 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/561/Add.7
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/200

(b) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly first considered the sub-item on the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, at its forty-seventh session in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 (resolution 47/188). Since the adoption of the Convention on 17 June 1994 in Paris and its entry into force on 26 December 1996, the General Assembly, through its resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223, 55/204 and 56/196, has monitored its implementation.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the Convention (resolution 57/259).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/259).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 87 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa (A/57/177)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 14-16, 20, 33-36 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/532/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/259

(c) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993. The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201, 53/190, 54/221, 55/201 and 56/197).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to report to it on the ongoing work regarding the Convention (resolution 57/260).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 57/260).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 87 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/57/220)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 14-16, 20, 33-36 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/532/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/260

(d) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States on 6 May 1994 in Barbados (resolution 49/122).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene a two-day special session in New York in September 1999 for a full and comprehensive review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224, 55/202 and 56/198).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene an international meeting in 2004 to undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/262).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/262), A/58/170.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 87 (f))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; and promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development (A/57/131)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 14-16, 20, 33-36, 42 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/532/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/262

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish an inter-agency task force and an inter-agency secretariat for disaster reduction for the initial period of the biennium 2000-2001 (resolution 54/219).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction should perform the functions as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; and stressed that the inter-agency secretariat for the strategy should be consolidated and enhanced to perform its functions effectively (resolution 56/195).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide specific proposals to Member States for the implementation of the actions on the matter of disaster reduction agreed to by the World Summit on Sustainable Development and, with the assistance of the inter-agency secretariat for the Strategy, to plan and coordinate the 2004 review of the Yokohama Strategy and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session in that regard (resolution 57/256).

At the same session, the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the negative impacts of extreme weather events and associated natural disasters on vulnerable countries in a separate section of his report on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (decision 57/547).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/256 and decision 57/547).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 87 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon (A/57/189)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/57/190)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 14-16, 20, 33-36, 40, 42 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/532/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/256
Decision	57/547

(f) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta. At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 43/53). At its forty-fourth to forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199, 54/222 and 56/199 and decision 55/443).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report in a timely manner to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 57/257).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties (resolution 57/257).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 87 (c))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the outcome of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Climate Change (A/57/359)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 14-16, 33-36, 38 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/532/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/257

(g) Sustainable mountain development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fifty-third session, in 1998, at which time it proclaimed 2002 as the International Year of Mountains (resolution 53/24).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session an interim report on the activities of the International Year of Mountains and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the Year (resolution 55/189).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to designate 11 December as International Mountain Day, as from 11 December 2003, and encouraged the international community to organize on that day events at all levels to highlight the importance of sustainable mountain development; and requested the

Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the achievements of the International Year of Mountains, under a sub-item entitled "Sustainable mountain development" of the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development" (resolution 57/245).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/245), A/58/134.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 86)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the International Year of Mountains, 2002 (A/57/188)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 12, 13, 36, 38 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/531/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/245

97. Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to organize the 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002 at the summit level in South Africa (resolution 55/199).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the World Summit on Sustainable Development would be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002 (resolution 56/226).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and called for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit. The General Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/253).

Documents:

(a) Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/253), A/58/210.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 87 (a))

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Summit for Sustainable Development (A/57/460)

Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002 (A/CONF.199/20)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 14-16, 33-38, 42 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/532/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/253

98. United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, welcoming the fact that the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development confirmed the importance of education for sustainable development and recommended that the Assembly consider adopting a decade of education for sustainable development starting in 2005; decided to proclaim the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 2005 the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development; designated the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the lead agency for the promotion of the Decade and requested it to develop a draft international implementation scheme; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session an item entitled "United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development" (resolution 57/254).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 87 (a))

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Summit for Sustainable Development (A/57/460)

Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002 (A/CONF.199/20)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 14-16, 33-38, 42 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/532/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/254

99. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities for development

Human Development Report

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 49/123 and 56/201).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly affirmed that the *Human Development Report* was a separate and distinct exercise which was not an official document of the United Nations and that the policies governing the operational activities for development of the United Nations system would continue to be set by Member States; welcomed decision 2002/18 of 27 September 2002 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund on programming arrangements for the period 2002-2007, through which a fixed annual amount of regular resources was allocated to finance the Human Development Report Office; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the implementation of the resolution was reported to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session within the context of the relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on its substantive session of 2003 (resolution 57/264).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/264).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 88)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.3-8, 20, 21, 23, 39 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/533
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/264

(b) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly entrusted the overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in UNDP, to be convened by the Administrator of UNDP in accordance with the provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 33/134).

The item was also included in the agenda of the fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions of the Assembly (resolutions 50/119, 52/205, 54/226 and 56/202).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the sub-item entitled "Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries", and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at that session a comprehensive report on the state of South-South cooperation (resolution 56/202).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to carry out a study, within existing resources, with a view to promoting public awareness of the importance and contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation with respect to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and to make concrete proposals to promote and facilitate South-South cooperation and to raise such public awareness, inter alia, on the value added and implications of the proposed international decade on South-South cooperation and the United Nations day for South-South cooperation, and to submit the findings and recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/263).

Documents:

(a) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries: Supplement No. 39 (A/58/39);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (resolution 56/202);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on raising global public awareness of and support for South-South cooperation (resolution 57/263).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 99 (b))

Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries: Supplement No. 39 (A/56/39)

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community (A/56/134 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (A/56/465)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 14-16, 22 and 38-40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/562/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/202

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 88)

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to promote and facilitate South-South cooperation (A/57/155)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.3-8, 18, 19, 24, 40 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/533
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/263

100. Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-first to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232, 55/210 and 56/207).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly stressed that the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) should contribute to achieving the targets of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, through decisive national action and strengthened international cooperation as part of an integrated approach to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/266).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/266), A/58/179. (The report incorporates the report of the Secretary-General on a draft programme of action for the effective observance of the International Year of Microcredit (resolution 53/197).)

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 89)

Report of the Secretary-General on the proposal to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication (A/57/137)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (A/57/211)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 20, 21, 23, 39 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/534
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.78
Resolution	57/266

International Year of Microcredit, 2005

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly welcomed the outcome of the Microcredit Summit held in Washington, D.C., in February 1997, which endorsed a global campaign to reach 100 million of the world's poorest families, with credit for self-employment and other financial and business services, by the year 2005 (resolution 52/194).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 2005 as the International Year of Microcredit; requested that the observance of the Year be a special occasion for giving impetus to microcredit programmes throughout the world; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-eighth session a report containing a draft programme of action for the observance of the Year, in consultation with all relevant actors including United Nations bodies (resolution 53/197).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 53/197), A/58/179. (The requested report is incorporated in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 57/266).)

References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of microcredit in the eradication of poverty (A/53/223 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (A/53/329)

Summary records	A/C.2/53/SR.3-7, 31-33, 36 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/53/613
Plenary meeting	A/53/PV.91
Resolution	53/197

World Solidarity Fund

At its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly welcomed the proposal submitted regarding the establishment of a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication (resolutions 55/210 and 56/207).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to establish the World Solidarity Fund; requested the Secretary-General to mandate the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take the necessary measures for the immediate operationalization of the Fund as a UNDP trust fund; decided that the Fund would support requests received from Governments of developing countries for financing poverty alleviation projects; requested the Secretary-General to request the Administrator of UNDP to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2003 a progress report on the measures taken for the operationalization of the Fund; encouraged Member States, international organizations, the private sector, relevant institutions, foundations and individuals to contribute to the Fund, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the implementation of the resolution was reported on to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/265).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/265), A/58/72-E/2003/53.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 89)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Proposal to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication (A/57/137)

Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (A/57/211)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.3-8, 20, 21, 23, 39 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/534
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolutions	57/265 and 57/266

101. Training and research

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security and promoting economic and social development through training and research programmes. The Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The UNITAR statute provides that the Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies.

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fifth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 45/219, 46/180, 47/227, 48/207, 49/125, 50/121, 51/188, 52/206, 53/195, 54/229, 55/208 and 56/208).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevance of UNITAR in view of the growing importance of training; welcomed the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system; renewed its appeal to all Governments to give their generous financial and other support; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/268) (see also resolution 57/292, sect. V).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on UNITAR (resolution 57/268), A/58/183.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 90 (b))

Report of the Executive Director of UNITAR: Supplement No. 14 (A/57/14)

Report of the Secretary-General on UNITAR (A/57/479)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 27, 31, 37, 38 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/535
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/268 (see also resolution 57/292, sect. V)

(b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly recalled the decision taken by the Secretary-General in January 1966 to establish in Turin, Italy, the United Nations Staff College project for an initial period of five years; welcomed the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the Independent Evaluation Team; decided to establish the United Nations System Staff College, as at 1 January 2002, after the approval of its statute; and requested the Secretary-General to continue inter-agency consultations and to submit a final draft of the statute for the College for review and approval by the General Assembly, preferably at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 55/207).

At the same session, on 12 July 2001, the General Assembly reaffirmed the role of the United Nations System Staff College as an institution for system-wide knowledge management, training and continuous learning for the staff of the United Nations system, in particular in the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management; approved the statute of the Staff College, as contained in the annex to the resolution; and decided that the first biennial report on the work, activities and accomplishments of the Staff College, including on collaboration with other relevant United Nations institutions, should be submitted to the Assembly for its consideration at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 55/278).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/278).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 97)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Staff College Project (A/55/369 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/55/SR.3-7, 31-33, 35, 38, 40 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/55/584
Draft resolution	A/55/L.89
Plenary meetings	A/55/PV.87 and A/55/PV.107
Resolutions	55/207 and 55/278

102. Globalization and interdependence

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly in 1998. The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 53/169, 54/231, 55/212 and 56/209).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the effect of the increasing linkages and interdependence among trade, finance, knowledge, technology and investment on poverty eradication and sustainable development in the context of globalization, and to make action-oriented recommendations (resolution 57/274).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/274).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 94)

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (A/57/287)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 23, 27 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/539
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/274

103. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference for Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the decisions of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207 to 54/209, 55/194 and 55/195).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda would be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 in New York (resolution 55/195). At its twenty-fifth special session, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under this item. In the first, entitled "Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)", it requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/205). In the second resolution, entitled "Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and functions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)", it decided to transform the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), including the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, with effect from 1 January 2002, into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/206).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of its resolutions 56/205 and 56/206; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a consolidated report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/275).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on the work of its nineteenth session: Supplement No. 8 (A/58/8);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly (resolution 57/275), A/58/178.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 95)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (A/57/271)

Strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/57/272)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 24, 27 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/540
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/275

104. Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/227).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive annual progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 57/276).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 57/276).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 96)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/496
Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.3-8, 25-27 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/541
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/276

105. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The Security Council, in its resolution 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, determined that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. That position was reaffirmed by the Council in its resolution 465 (1980), in which it affirmed the applicability to those territories of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949. The General Assembly has considered this question at numerous sessions, including at its forty-eighth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129, 51/190, 52/207, 53/196, 54/230, 55/209 and 56/204).

At its substantive session of 2002, in its resolution entitled "Economic and Social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan", the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, through the Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution (Council resolution 2002/31).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution on this item (resolution 57/269).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Council resolution 2002/31 and Assembly resolution 57/269), A/58/75-E/2003/21.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 91)

Note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/57/63-E/2002/21)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 28, 31 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/536
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/269

106. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly considered the question of international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213, 55/245 A and 56/210 A and B and decisions 47/436, 55/446, 56/445 and 56/446).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/210 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of and follow-up to commitments and agreements made at the International Conference on Financing for Development (resolutions 57/272 and 57/273).

(a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly underscored its firm commitment to the full and effective implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, and, in that regard, to promoting a holistic approach to the interconnected national, international and systemic challenges of financing for development, in active partnership with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and other relevant institutional stakeholders, civil society and the private sector, including through collective and coherent action in every area of the Consensus; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the implementation of and follow-up to commitments and agreements made at the Conference, focusing on progress achieved in all areas covered by the Monterrey Consensus (resolution 57/272).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish, as soon as possible, from within the existing resources of the United Nations Secretariat, appropriate secretariat support arrangements along the lines envisioned in paragraph 48 of the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the Conference, with collaboration from other agencies and institutional stakeholders and with a distinctive function to provide effective substantive secretariat support for sustained follow-up within the United Nations to the agreements and commitments reached at the Conference; and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution as part of his consolidated report on financing for development (resolution 57/273).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 93)

Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7); for the Monterrey Consensus, see chap. I, resolution 1, annex

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up efforts to the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/57/319-E/2002/85)

Outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/57/344)

Note by the Secretariat on the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/C.2/57/4)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 29, 34, 38 and 43
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/538
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolutions	57/272 and 57/273

(b) High-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly considered the question of high-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership at its forty-eighth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 48/165, 49/95, 50/122, 51/174, 52/186, 53/181, 54/213, 55/193 and 56/190 and decision 56/438).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to reconstitute the high-level dialogue on strengthening international cooperation for development through partnership as the High-Level Dialogue on financing for development so that it may become the intergovernmental focal point for the general follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development and related issues; also decided to hold the High-Level Dialogue biennially at the ministerial level; agreed to hold the High-Level Dialogue on the overall theme "The Monterrey Consensus: status of implementation and tasks ahead" at the end of October 2003 for the duration of two days; decided that the High-Level Dialogue would consist of an innovative series of plenary and informal meetings to constitute a policy dialogue and interactive round tables with the participation of the relevant stakeholders. The first day would comprise two sessions on the following themes: (a) regional dimensions of he implementation of the results of the Monterrey Conference; and (b) the link between the progress in the implementation of the agreements and commitments reached at the Conference and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, in particular those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The second day would consist of meetings on the implementation of the results of the International Conference on Financing for Development, including the theme of coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development; decided also to hold, prior to the High-Level Dialogue, one day of informal hearings with representatives of civil society and the business sector accredited to the Dialogue, and requested the Secretariat to submit a summary of those hearings; decided further that a resolution on the implementation of the outcome of the Conference would be adopted by the Assembly based, inter alia, on the outcome of the High-Level Dialogue and its preparatory process, and requested the President of the General Assembly to issue a summary of the policy dialogue and the co-Chairpersons of individual round tables to issue summaries of each round-table discussion; and requested the Secretary-General to submit, prior to the High-Level Dialogue, an issues paper containing an annotated agenda and programme of work and to make available at the High-Level Dialogue relevant inputs related to financing for development from all stakeholders, including the documents of the Economic and Social Council covering its annual spring high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization and relevant work at its substantive session, the annual report of the Secretary-General on follow-up efforts to the Conference and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Millennium Declaration, and to submit to the Assembly, before the end of its fifty-eighth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/250).

Documents:

(a) Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the policy dialogue (resolution 57/250, para. 8) and summary by the Secretariat of the informal hearings with representatives of civil society and the business sector (resolution 57/250, para. 7);

(b) Summaries by the co-Chairpersons of round tables (resolution 57/250, para. 8);

(c) Issues paper containing an annotated agenda and programme of work (resolution 57/250, para. 9);

(d) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization (see resolution 57/250, para. 10), A/58/77-E/2003/62 and Add.1 and 2;

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on inputs related to financing for development from all stakeholders (resolution 57/250, para. 10);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the High-Level Dialogue (resolution 57/250, para. 18).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 86 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on the high-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership (A/57/388)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the involvement of civil society organizations other than non-governmental organizations and the private sector in technical cooperation activities: experiences and prospects of the United Nations system (A/57/118); and his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/57/118/Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 12, 13, 20, 36 and 43
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/531/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/250

107. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995.

The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, as a supplementary item at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the General Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28, 54/23, 55/46 and 56/177). At its fifty-fifth session, under the items entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" and "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the Assembly decided that the item would be considered by the Third Committee, starting at the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its fifty-seventh session, the Assembly called for the speedy implementation of the goals and commitments contained in the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly; recognized that, while action taken to implement the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits in the economic, social and related fields held during the past 10 years would further promote social development, strengthened and effective international and regional cooperation and assistance for development and progress towards increased participation, greater social justice and improved equity in societies would also be required; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (resolution 57/163).

At its twenty-fourth special session, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to assess regularly, through the Commission for Social Development, the further implementation of the Copenhagen commitments and the outcome of the special session (resolution S-24/2, annex). In that connection, at its forty-first session, held from 10 to 21 February 2003, the Commission for Social Development adopted the agreed conclusions on its priority theme "National and International Cooperation for Social Development" and decided to transmit them to the Economic and Social Council for its endorsement.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/163).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 97)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/57/115)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.7-11, 19 and 22
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/544
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolution	57/163

108. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Report on the World Social Situation

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the *Report on the World Social Situation, 2001* and requested the Secretary-General to submit future reports on a biennial basis (resolution 56/177).

Document: *Report on the World Social Situation, 2003*, A/58/153-ST/ESA/284.

Promoting youth employment

In its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the work of the High-level Panel of the Secretary-General's Youth Employment Network and its policy recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution, including on the progress achieved by the Youth Employment Network (resolution 57/165).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/165).

Cooperatives in social development

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ascertain, in cooperation with the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, the desirability and feasibility of elaborating United Nations guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (resolution 51/58).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly drew the attention of Member States to the revised draft guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives, to be considered by them in developing or revising their national policies on cooperatives; encouraged Governments to keep under review, as appropriate, the legal and administrative provisions governing the activities of cooperatives; urged Governments, relevant international organizations and specialized agencies, in collaboration with national and international cooperative organizations, to give due consideration to the role and contribution of cooperatives in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and their five-year reviews, as well as the World Food Summit; invited Governments, relevant international organizations, specialized agencies and local, national and international cooperative organizations to continue to observe the International Day of Cooperatives annually; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 56/114).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/114), A/58/159.

International Year of the Family

The General Assembly, in its resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989, proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family. It considered the question at its fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/81 and 54/124).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly recognized that the preparation for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family provided a useful opportunity for drawing further attention to the objectives of the Year, for increasing cooperation at all levels on family issues and for undertaking concerted actions to strengthen family-centred policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development (resolution 56/113).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to launch the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family early in December 2003; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at all levels (resolution 57/164).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the preparations for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004 at all levels (E/CN.5/2003/6) (resolution 57/164), A/58/67-E/2003/49.

Youth

The General Assembly considered the question of policies and programmes involving youth at various sessions, beginning at the fortieth (resolutions 40/14, 41/97, 41/98, 42/53, 43/94, 44/59, 45/103, 47/85, 49/152, 49/154, 50/81, 52/83 and 54/120).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to conduct a thorough review of and provide recommendations on the World Youth Forum's structure, organization, participation, including to ensure that it was truly representative of all geographical regions and of a diversity of views, and processes, taking into account the views of Member States and youth organizations, and requested him to include that matter in his report to it at its fifty-eighth session, through the Commission for Social Development at its forty-first session; welcomed Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/7 of 24 July 2001, in which the Council decided that the Commission for Social Development would review the relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups and the global situation of youth in 2003, and requested the Secretary-General to present a comprehensive report on that issue, with concrete and action-oriented recommendations, to the Commission at its forty-first session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution, in particular on progress made in the implementation of the World Programme of Action (resolution 56/117).

The World Youth Report, 2003 (see E/CN.5/2003/4), issued as a report of the Secretary-General to the Commission for Social Development at its forty-first session, contains the responses to the two requests by the General Assembly.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the World Youth Report, 2003 (E/CN.5/2003/4) (resolution 56/117), A/58/79.

Disabled persons

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 37/52). Periodic reviews of progress in its implementation were conducted in 1987, 1992 and 1997.

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 38/28, 39/26, 40/31, 41/106, 42/58, 43/98, 44/70, 45/91, 46/96, 47/88, 48/99, 49/153 and 50/144, and decision 50/442).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided that the next quinquennial review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action, in 2002, should consider key social and economic policy issues related to the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities, in particular, (a) accessibility, (b) social services and social safety nets and (c) employment and sustainable livelihoods (resolution 52/82).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the preparations proposed by the Secretary-General in his current report for the fourth quinquennial review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action in 2002, including the proposed framework for that review; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the findings and recommendations based on the review and appraisal, including a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/115).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolutions 52/82 and 56/115), A/58/61-E/2003/5.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda items 108 and 27)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2001: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1)

Report on the World Social Situation, 2001 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.IV.5)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Cooperatives in social development (A/56/73-E/2001/68 and Add.1)

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (A/56/169 and Corr.1)

Implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (A/56/180)

Support for volunteering (A/56/288)

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/56/140)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.3-7, 11, 15, 19, 21 and 29
Reports of the Third Committee	A/56/572 and A/56/585
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Resolutions	56/114, 56/115, 56/117 and 56/177

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 98)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004 (A/57/139 and Corr.1)

International Year of Volunteers: outcomes and future perspectives (A/57/352)

Note by the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of the Family in 2004, transmitting the report contained in document E/CN.5/2002/2 (A/57/67-E/2002/45)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.7-11, 19 and 22
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/545
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolutions	57/164 and 57/165

109. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the full range of tasks of the United Nations Programme on Ageing of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, with a view to ensuring, as a matter of urgency, that the Programme could effectively fulfil its tasks, including those that might arise from the implementation of the outcome of the Second World Assembly on Ageing (Madrid, 8-12 April 2002) (resolution 56/228).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to disseminate the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 as widely as possible; invited the Commission for Social Development to consider integrating the dimensions of population ageing as contained in the Madrid Plan into its work and to consider the modalities for reviews and appraisals at its forty-first session in 2003; welcomed the preparation of a road map for the implementation of the Madrid Plan by the Programme on Ageing; urged all Member States and other actors to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing and to support follow-up activities to the Second World Assembly on Ageing; requested the Secretary-General to consider the necessary measures to improve the institutional capacity of the United Nations system to implement the Madrid Plan, and to allocate sufficient human and financial resources in the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 to make it possible for the Programme on Ageing to fulfil its task as the United Nations focal point on ageing and to facilitate and promote the Madrid Plan; welcomed the initiatives of the regional commissions to review the Plan, with a view to translating it into regional plans of action, and to assist national institutions in implementing and monitoring their actions on ageing; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (resolution 57/167), A/58/160. (The requested report incorporates the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of older women in society under the item entitled "Advancement of women" (resolution 57/177); see item 112 below.)

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 99)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/57/93)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.7-11, 19 and 22
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/546
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolution	57/167

110. Crime prevention and criminal justice[3]

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress in London in 1960, the Third Congress in Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress in Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress in Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress in Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress in Milan in 1985, the Eighth Congress in Havana in 1990, the Ninth Congress in Cairo in 1995 and the Tenth Congress in Vienna in 2000.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131, 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/188, 55/255, 56/119 and 56/120, and decision 54/431).

No advance documentation is expected.

International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, both supplementing the Convention (resolution 55/25). Following their adoption, the Convention and the two Protocols were opened for signature at a high-level political signing conference in Palermo, Italy, convened in December 2000 pursuant to Assembly resolution 54/129. Following the finalization of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition at the twelfth session of the Ad Hoc Committee established pursuant to Assembly resolution 53/111, the General Assembly adopted the instrument at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 55/255). The Protocol was opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters 30 days after its adoption by the General Assembly. At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly welcomed the signing of the Convention and the Protocols thereto (resolution 56/120).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the fact that a number of States had already ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and reiterated the importance of ensuring the speedy entry into force of those instruments; welcomed the proposed action by the Centre for International Crime Prevention to promote the early entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto; also welcomed the financial support provided by several donors to that endeavour and further encouraged Member States to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund for the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the implementation of those international legal instruments; requested the Secretary-

General to continue to provide the Centre with the resources necessary to enable it to promote the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto; and also requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution in his report on the work of the Centre to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/168).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 57/168 and 57/169).

Draft United Nations Convention against Corruption

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fourth session, in 1999 (resolution 54/128).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an ad hoc committee for the negotiation of a future international legal instrument against corruption to start its work in Vienna as soon as draft terms of reference were adopted; requested the Secretary-General to convene an intergovernmental open-ended expert group to examine and prepare such draft terms of reference (resolution 55/61). At the same session, the Assembly invited the expert group to consider the question of illegally transferred funds and the repatriation of such funds to countries of origin on the same basis as its mandate pursuant to Assembly resolution 55/61 (resolution 55/188). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 56/260).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted the progress made by the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption and urged it to complete its work by the end of 2003; accepted the offer made by the Government of Mexico to host a high-level political conference for the purpose of signing the convention; decided to convene the high-level political conference in Mexico by the end of 2003; requested the Secretary-General to schedule the conference for a period of three days and to organize it in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/243; requested the Centre for International Crime Prevention to work with the Government of Mexico, in consultation with Member States, in formulating proposals for organizing the conference; invited all States to arrange to be represented at the conference by persons at the highest possible level of government; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention, which would act as the secretariat for the conference, with all the resources necessary for organizing it (resolution 57/169).

In view of the nature of the Ad Hoc Committee as a body established by the General Assembly in resolution 55/61, and in keeping with past practice relating to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, it is expected that the Committee will submit its report on its concluding session, containing the final text of the draft United Nations Convention against Corruption for consideration and action by the General Assembly in plenary meeting.

Document: The report of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption (resolutions 56/260 and 57/169).

United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the main theme of the Eleventh Congress should be "Synergies and responses: strategic alliances in crime prevention and criminal justice"; suggested topics for discussion during the plenary session of the Eleventh Congress; and suggested issues to be considered by workshops within the framework of the Eleventh Congress and noted that Member States might refine those topics and propose additional topics and refine those issues and propose additional workshop topics at intersessional meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for finalization at its twelfth session; requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of regional preparatory meetings for the Eleventh Congress; also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings; accepted with gratitude the offer of the Government of Thailand to host the Eleventh Congress; decided that the duration of the Congress should not exceed eight days; invited Member States to be represented at the Congress at the highest possible level; encouraged the relevant specialized agencies, United Nations programmes and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office on Drugs and Crime of the Secretariat, in the preparations for the Eleventh Congress; requested the Secretary-General to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in the regional preparatory meetings for the Eleventh Congress and at the Congress itself; requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its twelfth session, to finalize the programme for the Eleventh Congress and to make its final recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure the proper follow-up to the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twelfth session (resolution 57/171).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the programme and final recommendations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (resolution 57/171);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/171), A/58/87-E/2003/82.

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/172).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/172).

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly affirmed the importance of the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office on Drugs and Crime of the Secretariat; reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme; reaffirmed the role of the Centre in providing to Member States technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance; supported the high priority given to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; invited all States to support, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, the operational activities of the Programme; encouraged relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, and regional and national funding agencies, to support such activities; welcomed the efforts undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to exercise more vigorously its mandated function of resource mobilization; and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to provide adequate support to the Commission in performing its activities and to the Centre for International Crime Prevention so as to enable it to promote the speedy entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, including the organization of a treaty event, in cooperation with the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, in 2003; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/173).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/173). The report will contain information received on the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (resolution 57/170).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 100)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/57/135)

Strengthening the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the Secretariat (A/57/152 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2, and Add.2)

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (A/57/153)

Preparations for the Eleventh Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/57/154)

Prevention of corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin (A/57/158 and Add.1 and 2)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.2-6, 9 and 15
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/547
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolutions	57/168, 57/169 and 57/171 to 173

111. International drug control

At its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolutions S-20/4 A to E).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex).

At its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to submit a report to the Assembly in 2003 and 2008, the two target dates for Member States to meet specific goals set out in the Political Declaration. As decided by the Commission, in its resolution 45/7 of April 2002, its report to the General Assembly includes the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the ministerial segment of its forty-sixth session, held in April 2003 (resolutions 55/65 and 56/124).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-eighth session a report on the quinquennial evaluation of the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session, including on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 57/174).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session: a five-year review (resolution 55/65), A/58/124.

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the quinquennial evaluation of the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session, including on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 57/174).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 106)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and on Assembly resolution 53/115 (A/55/126)

Summary records	A/C.3/55/SR.8-11, 19 and 21
Report of the Third Committee	A/55/594
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.81
Resolution	55/65

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 101)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together (A/57/127)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.2-6, 9 and 15
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/548
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolution	57/174

112. Advancement of women

United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly decided to make the United Nations Development Fund for Women a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme (resolution 39/125).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fortieth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 40/104, 42/63, 43/102, 44/74, 45/128, 46/97, 48/107, 50/166, 52/94, 54/136 and 56/130 and decision 41/426).

Pursuant to resolution 39/125, the Secretary-General transmits to the General Assembly every year a report on the activities of the Fund, under the items entitled "Advancement of women" and "Operational activities for development" (see item 99 (a) above).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women on its activities in 2002 (resolution 39/125) (under items 99 and 112).

Traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls

The General Assembly first considered this question at its fifty-second session, in 1997 and again at its fifty-fourth session (resolutions 52/99 and 54/133).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to make his report available to relevant meetings within the United Nations system and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution, with a special focus on recent national and international developments, including examples of national best practices and international cooperation (resolution 56/128).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/128).

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

The General Assembly considered this issue at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, and thereafter biennially in odd years, at its forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 45/175, 46/140, 48/109, 50/165, 52/93 and 54/135).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the desirability of convening a high-level policy consultation at the governmental level with a view to setting priorities and developing critical strategies that would meet the manifold challenges faced by rural women; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/129).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/129).

Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolution 47/96), and subsequently annually at its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions and thereafter biennially (resolutions 48/110, 49/165, 50/168, 51/65, 52/97 and 54/138).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-eighth session a report on the problem of violence against women migrant workers and on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account updated information from the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant sources, including non-governmental organizations (resolution 56/131).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/131).

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Pursuant to its resolutions 45/175 of 18 December 1990 and 46/140 of 17 December 1991, the General Assembly has considered this question in the Third Committee biennially in odd-numbered years. It considered this question at its forty-sixth, forty-eighth to fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/99, 48/105, 49/163, 50/163, 52/95 and 54/140). Thereafter, the Assembly has considered the question annually (resolutions 55/219 and 56/125).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations made by the Working Group on the Future Operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and requested the Secretary-General to implement the measures recommended by the Working Group in that regard; decided to extend the mandate of the Working Group; requested the Working Group to submit a preliminary report on the follow-up to the implementation of the measures referred to in resolution 57/175 to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-seventh session, and to submit its final report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session; requested the Secretary-General to appoint, without delay, and in consultation with the Working Group, a Director to be chosen from among candidates who demonstrated knowledge and expertise in, inter alia, gender issues and social research; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/175).

At the same session, during its consideration of the item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report further to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the financial situation of the Institute (resolution 57/311).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/175);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolution 57/311).

Situation of older women in society

The General Assembly considered the question of elderly women at its forty-fourth session, in 1989 (resolution 44/76) and the situation of older women in society at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 56/126).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held at Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and the report of the Secretary-General on its follow-up and called for efforts to implement the global action plan aimed at meeting the challenges of the world's ageing population, in particular older women; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/177).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/177). (The requested report is incorporated in the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing, submitted under the item entitled "Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing" (resolution 57/167); see item 109 above.)

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 5 May 2003, 173 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, 37 States parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and 51 had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth to fifty-first and fifty-third to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164, 50/202, 51/68, 53/118, 54/137, 55/70 and 56/229).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/178).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/58/38 (Parts I and II));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolutions 45/124 and 57/178).

Status of women in the United Nations system

The General Assembly considers this question every year, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, in the context of the work of its Third Committee. In even-numbered years only, the issue is also considered in the Fifth Committee.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake further analysis of the probable causes of the slow advance in the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system, to institute remedial measures and to report on progress made in that context to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session; and also requested him to report on the implementation of the resolution, including by providing up-to-date statistics on the number and percentage of women in all organizational units and at all levels throughout the United Nations system, as well as gender-segregated attrition rates for all organizational units and at all levels, and on the implementation of departmental action plans for the achievement of gender balance, to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/180).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/180).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 112)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/56/268)

Traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls (A/56/316)

Violence against women migrant workers (A/56/329)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.13-17, 25, 29, 32, 47, 52, 53 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/576
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Resolutions	56/128, 56/129 and 56/131

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 102)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the work of its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/57/38)

Report of the Working Group on the Future Operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/57/330 and Add.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Elimination of all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" (A/57/171)

Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/57/406 and Corr.1)

Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system (A/57/447)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women in 2001 (A/57/125) (items 88 and 102)

Situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/57/129-E/2002/77 and A/57/452)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.12-16, 19, 22, 23, 26, 31, 46, 51 and 54; and A/C.5/57/SR.29, 31, 32 and 37
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/549
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/57/658
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolutions	57/175, 57/177, 57/178 and 57/180

113. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42). The Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120, 55/71 and 56/132).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women on follow-up to and progress in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session with an assessment of progress made in mainstreaming a gender perspective within the United Nations system, including by providing information on key achievements, lessons learned and best practices, and to recommend further measures and strategies for future action within the United Nations system (resolution 57/182).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/182).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 113)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/56/319 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.13-17, 52 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/577
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Resolution	56/132

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 103)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/57/286)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.12-16, 19, 22 and 26
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/550
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolution	57/182

114. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 1 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The report of the annual session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme is submitted in an addendum to the High Commissioner's annual report.

Documents: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2002: Supplement No. 12 (A/58/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/58/12/Add.1).

Follow-up to the Programme of Action adopted by the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of activities undertaken in follow-up to the Programme of Action adopted in 1996 by the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States (resolution 56/134).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/134).

Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors

The question of assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 49/172, 50/150, 51/73, 52/105 and 54/145).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution entitled "Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors" and to give special attention in his report to the girl-child refugee (resolution 56/136).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/136).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126, 54/147 and 55/77).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to it at its fifty-eighth session on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa, taking fully into account the efforts expended by countries of asylum, and to present an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2003 (resolution 57/183).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/183).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its fifty-eighth session proposals of the High Commissioner on the basis of his report, prepared in consultation with the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Secretary-General, regarding the strengthening of the capacity of the Office to carry out its mandate (resolution 57/186).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the strengthening of the capacity of the Office to carry out its mandate (resolution 57/186).

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged Governments and other donors to respond promptly to the global appeal issued by the Office of the High Commissioner for requirements under its annual programme budget; and requested the High Commissioner to report on his activities to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/187).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2002: Supplement No. 12 (A/58/12).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 114)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2000: Supplement No. 12 (A/56/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the work of its fifty-second session: Supplement No. 12A (A/56/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors (A/56/333 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.43-48 and 50-52
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/578
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Resolutions	56/134 and 56/136

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 104)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2001: Supplement No. 12 (A/57/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the work of its fifty-third session: Supplement No. 12A (A/57/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/57/324)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.39, 47, 50-53, 55 and 57
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/551
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolutions	57/183, 57/186 and 57/187

115. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

The girl child

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly stressed the need for full and urgent implementation of the rights of the girl child as guaranteed to her under all human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as the need for universal ratification of those instruments; and requested Member States to ensure that, in preventing and addressing HIV/AIDS, particular attention was paid to the girl child infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, and to provide the Secretary-General with information in that regard to help in the preparation of his report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, as requested in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (resolution 57/189) (see item 48 above).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/189).

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the rights of the child, containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the problems addressed in the resolution on the rights of the child (resolution 57/190, sect. VII); and reaffirmed its decision to request the Secretary-General to conduct an in-depth study of the question of violence against children, and encouraged him to appoint, as soon as possible, an independent expert to direct the study (resolution 57/190, sect. II).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/190).

Protection of children affected by armed conflict

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of further developments in the United Nations system response to the issue of children affected by armed conflict, and requested the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the scope and effectiveness of the United Nations system response, including recommendations for strengthening, mainstreaming, integrating and sustaining those activities, and to submit his report during the fifty-seventh session of the Assembly, for consideration at the beginning of its fifty-eighth session; and decided to request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to submit to the Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights reports containing relevant information on the situation of children affected by armed conflict, bearing in mind existing mandates and reports of relevant bodies (resolution 57/190, sects. V and VII).

At its fifty-ninth session, the Commission on Human Rights took note of the importance of the debates held by the Security Council, on 14 and 30 January 2003, on children and armed conflict, of Council resolutions 1379 (2001) and 1460 (2003), and of the undertaking by the Council to give special attention to the protection, welfare and rights of children in armed conflict when taking action aimed at maintaining peace and security, including provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of peacekeeping operations, as well as the inclusion of child protection advisers in those operations (Commission resolution 2003/86, sect. VI).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (resolution 57/190, sect. VII).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 105)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 and corrigendum (A/57/41 and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/57/295)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of his Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict (A/57/402)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.17-21, 25, 28, 31, 32, 51 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/552
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolutions	57/189 and 57/190

116. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

The Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People was established pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 48/163 of 21 December 1993, 49/214 of 23 December 1994 and 50/157 of 21 December 1995, relating to the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People. In accordance with paragraph 23 of the annex to resolution 50/157 on the programme of activities for the International Decade, an Advisory Group was established in April 1996 to assist the Coordinator of the Voluntary Fund.

At its eighth session, held from 7 to 11 April 2003, the Advisory Group of the Voluntary Fund made recommendations to the Secretary-General on project grants to indigenous communities and organizations as well as on programmes to be implemented by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, a report on the implementation of the programme of activities of the Decade to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/192). This report will include information on projects and programmes approved by the High Commissioner on behalf of the Secretary-General and financed by the Fund.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of the programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (resolution 57/192).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 106)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/57/296)

Implementation of the programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/57/395)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.22-24, 28, 31 and 55; A/C.5/57/SR.29, 31, 32 and 37
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/553
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/57/659 (items 112 and 106)
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolution	57/192

117. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination[3]

(a) Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),** Nourredine Amir (Algeria),** Marc Bossuyt (Belgium),* Ion Diaconu (Romania),* Régis de Gouttes (France),** Kurt Herndl (Austria),** Patricia Nozipho January-Bardill (South Africa),* Morten Kjaerum (Denmark),** Jose Augusto Lindgren Alves (Brazil),** Raghavan Vasudevan Pillai (India),* Yuri A. Reshetov (Russian Federation),*[11] Agha Shahi (Pakistan),** Linos Alexander Sicilianos (Greece),** Tang Chengyuan (China),* Mohamed Aly Thiam (Guinea),* Patrick Thornberry (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador)* and Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina).*

* Term of office expires on 19 January 2004.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 2006.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its fifty-ninth session the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its sixty-second and sixty-third and its sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions, the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolution 57/194).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its sixty-second and sixty-third sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/58/18).

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted with great concern that the objectives of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination had largely not been achieved, welcomed, therefore, the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and called for its full implementation at the national, regional and international levels; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, an analytical report on the extent of implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 57/195, sect. IV).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 57/195, A/58/80-E/2003/71. The analytical report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights was submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-ninth session (E/CN.4/2003/19 and Add.1).

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[11] Mr. Reshetov is deceased. His successor will be elected at a meeting of the States Parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to be held on 4 August 2003.

Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 49/147, 50/135, 51/79, 52/109, 53/133, 54/153, 55/83 and 56/266).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with all the necessary human and financial assistance to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and to enable him to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/195, sect. V).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 57/195).

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 8 September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (see A/CONF.189/12 and Corr.1, chap. I); requested the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system to continue the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, taking into account the relevant recommendations contained in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and to reflect progress in that regard in their reports; and requested the High Commissioner, in follow-up to the Conference, to report annually to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 56/266).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly stressed that States had the primary responsibility to ensure full and effective implementation of all commitments and recommendations contained in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action; decided that the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights should constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental process for the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action; and decided to proclaim 2004 the International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition (resolution 57/195, sect. III).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (decision 57/532).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 57/195).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 107)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its sixtieth and sixty-first sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/57/18)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/57/83-E/2002/72)

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/57/333)

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/57/334)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/57/204)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/57/443)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.24-29, 31, 36, 40 and 60
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/554
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolution	57/195
Decision	57/532

118. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training were causes for grave concern to all States; urged all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries; called upon all States that had not yet done so to consider signing, acceding to or ratifying the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, as a matter of priority; urged all States to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination in the fulfilment of his mandate; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report, with specific recommendations, to the

Assembly at its fifty-eighth session his findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 57/196).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/197).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/197), A/58/180;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 57/196), A/58/115.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 108)

Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (A/57/312)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/57/178)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.24-29, 31, 36 and 40
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/555
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolutions	57/196 and 57/197

119. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and all its subsequent relevant resolutions, called upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the

Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question on torture in the performance of his task, to supply all necessary information requested by the Special Rapporteur, to respond appropriately and expeditiously to his urgent appeals and to give serious consideration to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries, and urged them to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur in following up his recommendations; and decided to consider the interim report of the Special Rapporteur at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/200).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 57/200), A/58/120.

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 57/200).

As at 20 April 2003, 133 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/200).

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Peter Thomas Burns (Canada),* Mr. Guibril Camara (Senegal),* Mr. Sayed Kassem El Masry (Egypt),** Ms. Felice Gaer (United States of America),* Mr. Claudio Grossman (Chile),* Mr. Fernando Mariño Menendez (Spain),** Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis (Cyprus),* Mr. Ole Vedel Rasmussen (Denmark),** Mr. Alexander M. Yakovlev (Russian Federation)** and Mr. Yu Mengjia (China).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

The Committee against Torture held its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions in Geneva from 11 to 22 November 2002 and from 28 April to 16 May 2003, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; invited all States ratifying or acceding to the Convention and those States that were parties to the Convention and had not yet done so to consider joining the States parties that had already made the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention and to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20; urged all States parties to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention as soon as possible; and decided to consider at its fifty-eighth session the reports of the Secretary-General, including the report on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of torture (resolution 57/200).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/58/44);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 57/200), A/58/120.

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151). The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution to non-governmental organizations providing psychological, medical, social, economic, legal, humanitarian or other forms of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives.

The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of the Board of Trustees.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that had already contributed to the Fund; appealed to all Governments and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably by 1 March before the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, if possible with a substantial increase in the level of contributions, so that consideration might be given to the ever-increasing demand for assistance; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the appeals of the General Assembly for contributions to the Fund and to continue to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds were pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities; also requested the Secretary-General to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its appeal for contributions and in its efforts to make better known the existence of the Fund and the financial means currently available to it and, in that effort, to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the operations of the Fund (resolution 57/200).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/200).

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Abdelfattah Amor (Tunisia),** Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),** Mr. Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati (India),** Mr. Alfredo Castillero Hoyos (Panama),** Ms. Christine Chanet (France),** Mr. Franco Depasquale (Malta),* Mr. Maurice Glèlè-Ahanhanzo (Benin),* Mr. Walter Kalin (Switzerland),** Mr. Ahmed Tawfik Khalil (Egypt),* Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),* Mr. Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia),* Sir Nigel Rodley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Martin Scheinin (Finland),* Mr. Ivan Shearer (Australia),* Mr. Hipólito Solari-Yrigoyen (Argentina),** Ms. Ruth Wedgwood (United States of America),** Mr. Roman Wieruszewski (Poland)** and Mr. Maxwell Yalden (Canada).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

As at 15 June 2003, 150 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 104 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol and 49 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions and took note of General Comments Nos. 27, 28 and 29 adopted by the Committee (resolution 56/144).

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/58/40).

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). This Covenant entered into force on 3 January 1976.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Clément Atangana (Cameroon),** Mrs. Rocío Barahona Riera (Costa Rica),* Mrs. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines),** Mrs. Maria Virginia Bras Gomes (Portugal),** Mr. Dumitru Ceausu (Romania),* Mr. Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia),* Mrs. Chokila Iyer (India),** Mr. Azzouz Kerdoun (Algeria),** Mr. Yuri Kolosov (Russian Federation),** Mr. Georgio Malinverni (Switzerland),* Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador),** Mr. Sergei Martynov (Belarus),* Mr. Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius),* Mr. Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica),* Mr. Eibe Riedel (Germany),** Mr. Walid M. Sa'di (Jordan),* Mr. Philippe Texier (France)* and Mr. Alvaro Tirado Mejía (Colombia).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twentieth and twenty-first sessions and on its twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, and took note of General Comments Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 adopted by the Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-eighth session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including all reservations and declarations (resolution 56/144).

As at 15 June 2003, 146 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/144).

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/122 of 17 December 1991 for the purpose of assisting representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions, dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights had been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees. The Fund can receive voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

The Board of Trustees held its eighth session from 20 to 24 January 2003. During the session, the Board reviewed narrative and financial reports on the use of grants paid from 1999 to 2002. Upon the recommendations made by the Board, on 24 January 2002, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights approved, on behalf of the Secretary-General, that about US$ 22,000 be spent for eight travel grants and about US$ 131,000 for 28 project grants. Taking into consideration the requests received in 2003 and also that the Board recommended for expenditure almost all money available at its eighth session, in order to be able to fulfil its mandate satisfactorily next year, in the Board's view, the Fund would need new voluntary contributions totalling an amount of US$ 300,000 before the ninth session of the Board in 2004. For the recommendations adopted and updated information on the Fund, see the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2003/83 and Add.1).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/122).

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 45/158, annex). In accordance with paragraph 1 of its article 87, the Convention will enter into force on 1 July 2003 following the twentieth instrument of ratification of the treaty on 14 March 2003.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly again called upon all Member States that had not yet ratified the Convention to consider urgently signing and ratifying or acceding to it as a matter of priority; welcomed the increasing activities of the global campaign for the entry into force of the Convention, and invited the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify further their efforts with a view to disseminating information on and promoting understanding of the importance of the Convention; also welcomed the work of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants in relation to the Convention, and encouraged her to persevere in that endeavour; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report on the status of the Convention to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/201).

As at 15 April 2003, 21 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/201).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 119 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (A/56/178)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.31, 32, 41, 45 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/583/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Resolution	56/144

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 109 (a))

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/57/40)

Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/57/44)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/57/268)

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (A/57/291)

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (A/57/308)

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/57/400)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/57/173)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.30-32, 36, 40 and 57
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/556/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolutions	57/200 and 57/201
Decision	57/533

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms[4]

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to establish and strengthen national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, urged the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national human rights institutions; commended the high priority given by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to work on national institutions, and encouraged the High Commissioner to ensure that appropriate arrangements were made and budgetary resources provided to continue and further extend activities in support of national human rights institutions; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide, including from the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, the necessary assistance for holding international and regional meetings of national institutions; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 56/158).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2003/76).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/158).

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principles of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Division with adequate human and financial resources to allow it to carry out its mandate and to continue to ensure that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was able to respond to the numerous and increasingly complex and comprehensive requests from Member States for advisory services; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance, and on his efforts to enhance the support by the Organization for the democratization process in Member States (resolution 56/159).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 54/173 and 56/159), A/58/212.

Human rights and terrorism

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-eighth session, in 1993, and at its forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 48/122, 49/185, 50/186, 52/133 and 54/164).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the international community to enhance cooperation at the regional and international levels in the fight against terrorism, in accordance with relevant international instruments, including those relating to human rights, with the aim of its eradication; called upon States to take all necessary and effective measures, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law, to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and also called upon States to strengthen their legislation to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States on the implications of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations for the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and on the possible establishment of a voluntary fund for the victims of terrorism, as well as on ways and means to rehabilitate the victims of terrorism and to reintegrate them into society, with a view to incorporating his findings in his report to the General Assembly; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 56/160).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2003/37).

No advance documentation is expected.

Human rights in the administration of justice

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as the

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, to coordinate closely their activities relating to the administration of justice; underlined the importance of rebuilding and strengthening structures for the administration of justice and respect for the rule of law and human rights in post-conflict situations; stressed the special need for national capacity-building in the field of the administration of justice, in order to establish and maintain stable societies and the rule of law in post-conflict situations, and in that context welcomed the role of the Office of the High Commissioner in supporting the establishment and functioning of transitional justice mechanisms in post-conflict situations; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 56/161).

No advance documentation is expected.

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (resolution 47/135).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged States to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as set out in the Declaration; called upon the Secretary-General to make available qualified expertise on minority issues; called upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote the implementation of the Declaration; requested the High Commissioner to continue her efforts to improve the coordination and cooperation among United Nations programmes and agencies on activities related to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities; called upon the Working Group on Minorities to implement further its mandate with the involvement of a wide range of participants; invited the High Commissioner to seek voluntary contributions to facilitate the effective participation in the work of the Working Group of representatives of non-governmental organizations and persons belonging to minorities; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution, and to continue to include examples of good practices in the field of education and of the effective participation of minorities in decision-making processes; and decided to continue consideration of the question at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 56/162).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 2002/57 and 2003/50).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/162).

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon all Governments to continue to facilitate the activities of the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, in particular Governments with situations of internal displacement, encouraged them to give serious consideration to inviting the Representative to visit their countries to enable him to study and analyse more fully the issues involved, and thanked those Governments that had already done so; and requested the Representative of the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 56/164).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2003/51).

Document: Note by the Sec[illegible]eneral transmitting the report of his Representative (resolution 56/164[illegible]

Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly, at its fifty-sixth session, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution as it pertained to all aspects of human rights and mass exoduses, with particular emphasis on efforts by the United Nations system to enhance the protection of those who became displaced during mass exoduses and to facilitate their return and reintegration, as well as information on efforts to continue to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to avert new flows of refugees and other displaced persons and to tackle the root causes of such flows (resolution 56/166).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2003/52).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/166), A/58/186.

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 45/163, 46/129, 47/131, 48/125, 49/181, 50/174, 51/105, 52/131, 53/149, 54/174, 55/104 and 56/153).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to present practical proposals and ideas that would contribute to the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights, through the promotion of international cooperation based on the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and to submit a comprehensive report on the question to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/203).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/203), A/58/185.

Human rights and cultural diversity

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 54/160, 55/91 and 56/156).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on human rights and cultural diversity, taking into account the views of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as the considerations in the resolution regarding the recognition and importance of cultural diversity among all peoples and nations in the world, and to submit the report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/204).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/204).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 54/165, 55/102 and 56/165).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek further the views of Member States and relevant United Nations agencies and to submit a substantive report on the subject to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/205).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/205).

Human rights education

The General Assembly considered the question of human rights education at its fifty-sixth session, in 2001 under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 56/147).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the United Nations, intergovernmental organizations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant intergovernmental organizations to adopt a system-wide approach to the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/206).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/206).

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited Governments to give consideration to the final document adopted at the International Consultative Conference on School Education in relation to Freedom of Religion and Belief, Tolerance and Non-discrimination, held in Madrid from 23 to 25 November 2001; urged States to make all appropriate efforts to encourage those engaged in teaching to cultivate respect for all religions or beliefs, thereby promoting mutual understanding and tolerance; decided to consider the question at its fifty-eighth session and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on freedom of religion or belief to submit an interim report to the Assembly on the item (resolution 57/208).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2003/54).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 57/208).

Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-third session, in 1998, at which is adopted the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (resolution 53/144). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 55/98 and 56/163).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon all States to promote and give full effect to the Declaration; welcomed the reports of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders and her contribution to the effective promotion of the Declaration and improvement of the protection of human rights defenders; requested all concerned United Nations agencies and organizations, within their mandates, to provide all possible assistance and support to the Special Representative in the implementation of her programme of activities; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/209).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 2003/64).

United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered the question of a decade for human rights education at its forty-eighth session, in 1993 (resolution 48/127). At its forty-ninth session, the Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004) and welcomed the Plan of Action as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/184). The Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 50/177, 51/104, 52/127, 53/153, 54/161, 55/94 and 56/167).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the Decade (resolution 57/212).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2003/70).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 57/212).

Promotion of the right of peoples to peace

This question was considered at the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2002, under the item entitled "Human rights questions". The Assembly, recalling its resolution 39/11, entitled "Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace", reaffirmed the solemn proclamation that the peoples of our planet had a sacred right to peace; solemnly declared that the preservation of the right of peoples to peace and the promotion of its implementation constituted a fundamental obligation of each

State; and decided to continue consideration of the question at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/216).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question of the promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2003/61).

No advance documentation is expected.

Respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and in solving international problems of a humanitarian character

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 44/147 and 45/151) under the agenda item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" and at its forty-sixth to forty-ninth, fifty-second, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/130, 47/130, 48/124, 49/180, 52/119, 55/101 and 56/152), under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon all States to cooperate fully, through constructive dialogue, to ensure the promotion and protection of all human rights for all and in promoting peaceful solutions to international problems of a humanitarian character and, in their actions towards that purpose, to comply strictly with the principles and norms of international law, inter alia, by fully respecting international human rights and humanitarian law; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/217).

No advance documentation is expected.

Protection of migrants

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants to continue taking into account the recommendations contained in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in the performance of her mandate, tasks and duties, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Assembly at the same session an interim report on the fulfilment of her mandate (resolution 57/218).

At its fifty-ninth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to submit a report on her activities to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (Commission resolution 2003/46).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (Assembly resolution 57/218), A/58/121;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (Commission resolution 2003/46).

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly affirmed that States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complied with their obligations under international law; encouraged States, while countering terrorism, to take into account relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions and to consider the recommendations of the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and the comments and views of United Nations human rights treaty bodies; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, making use of existing mechanisms: (a) to examine the question of the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; (b) to make general recommendations concerning the obligation of States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms while taking actions to counter terrorism; and (c) to provide assistance and advice to States, upon their request, on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, as well as to relevant United Nations bodies; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-ninth session and to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/219).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2003/68).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/219).

Hostage-taking

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, bearing in mind the relevant Security Council resolutions condemning all cases of hostage-taking, in particular resolution 1440 (2002), reaffirmed that hostage-taking, wherever and by whomever committed, was a serious offence aimed at the destruction of human rights and was unjustifiable; condemned all acts of hostage-taking, anywhere in the world; demanded that all hostages be released immediately and without any preconditions; called upon States to take all necessary measures, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and international human rights standards, to prevent, combat and punish acts of hostage-taking, including by strengthening international cooperation in that field; and decided to remain seized on the matter (resolution 57/220).

No advance documentation is expected.

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-first to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172, 55/110 and 56/148).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged all States to refrain from adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in particular those of a coercive nature with all their extraterritorial effects, which created obstacles to trade relations among States, thus impeding the full realization of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give priority to the resolution in his annual report to the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to collect the views and information of Member States on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, highlighting the practical and preventive measures in that respect (resolution 57/222).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/222).

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155, 54/175, 55/108 and 56/150).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the agreed conclusions of the Working Group on the Right to Development (see E/CN.4/2002/28/Rev.1); stressed the importance of the core principles, such as equality, equity, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, participation and international cooperation, as critical to mainstreaming the right to development at the international level; reaffirmed the commitments to implement the goals and targets set in all the major United Nations conferences, summits and special sessions and those undertaken at the Millennium Assembly; underlined the importance of further research and analytical work undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the above-mentioned core principles; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of Member States, United Nations organs and bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, international development and financial institutions, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions and non-governmental organizations, and to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/223).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2003/83).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/223).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 51/100, 52/134, 53/154, 54/181, 55/109 and 56/149).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon Member States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encouraged non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to that endeavour; invited States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/224).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2003/60).

No advance documentation is expected.

Situation of human rights in Cambodia

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-eighth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 48/154, 49/199, 50/178, 51/98, 52/135, 53/145, 54/171, 55/95 and 56/169).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate (resolution 57/225, sect. V).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/225, sect. V);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia (resolution 57/225, sect. I).

The right to food

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, recalling all Commission on Human Rights resolutions on the right to food, considered this question (resolution 56/155).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur on the right to food to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-ninth session (E/CN.4/2003/54) and an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/226).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2003/25).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 57/226).

Khmer Rouge trials

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to resume negotiations, without delay, to conclude an agreement with the Government of Cambodia on the establishment of Extraordinary Chambers within the existing court structure of Cambodia, with international assistance, for the prosecution of crimes committed during the period of Democratic Kampuchea; and requested him to report to the Assembly on the implementation of the resolution, in particular on his consultations and negotiations with the Government of Cambodia no later than 90 days from the date of adoption of the resolution (resolution 57/228 A).

On 17 March 2003, the Secretary-General wrote to the President of the General Assembly, providing him and, through him, the members of the Assembly with an initial brief report on his negotiations with the Government of Cambodia (A/57/758). On 31 March, he submitted a full report, annexed to which was the text of a draft Agreement between the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia concerning the Prosecution under Cambodian Law of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea, which had been elaborated as a result of the resumed negotiations between the Secretary-General and the Government of Cambodia that took place following the adoption of resolution 57/228 A (A/57/769).

The General Assembly approved the draft Agreement annexed to the resolution; urged the Secretary-General and the Royal Government of Cambodia to take all the measures necessary to allow the draft Agreement to enter into force and to implement it fully after its entry into force; decided that the expenses of the Extraordinary Chambers to be defrayed by the United Nations in accordance with the draft Agreement should be borne by voluntary contributions from the international community; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/228 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the Khmer Rouge trials (resolution 57/228 B).

Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should hold, within existing resources, at least one meeting in 2003 of a duration of 10 working days, prior to the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit a comprehensive report of the Ad Hoc Committee to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/229).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities (resolution 57/229), A/58/118 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the progress of efforts to ensure the full recognition and enjoyment of the human rights of persons with disabilities (Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/61 and Economic and Social Council decision 2002/265), A/58/181.

Human rights defenders

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Special Representative on human rights defenders (A/57/182), submitted in accordance with Assembly resolution 56/163 (decision 57/533).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Special Representative on human rights defenders (resolution 56/163).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 119 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Human rights and terrorism (A/56/190)

National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (A/56/255)

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (A/56/258)

Human rights and mass exoduses (A/56/334)

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization (A/56/344)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Representative on internally displaced persons (A/56/168)

Summary records	A/C.3/56/SR.31, 33-42, 45, 49-53 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/56/583/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.88
Resolutions	56/155, 56/158 to 56/162, 56/164 and 56/166

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 109 (b))

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Protection of migrants (A/57/134)

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/57/205 and Add.1)

Role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights (A/57/277)

Human rights and cultural diversity (A/57/311 and Add.1)

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/57/371)

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity (A/57/385)

Khmer Rouge trials (A/57/769)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia (A/57/230)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on freedom of religion or belief (A/57/274)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants (A/57/292)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (A/57/323)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the right to food (A/57/356)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities (A/57/357)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.34-38, 40-46, 48-59, 61 and 62
Reports of the Third Committee	A/57/556/Add.2 and Corr.1-4 and A/57/806
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1 and PV.85
Resolutions	57/203 to 57/206, 57/208, 57/209, 57/212, 57/216 to 57/220, 57/222 to 57/226, 57/228 A and B and 57/229
Decisions	57/533 and 57/534

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in the Sudan

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolutions 47/142, 48/147, 49/198, 50/197, 51/112, 52/140, 54/182, 55/116 and 56/175 and decision 53/433).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged all parties to the conflict in the Sudan to respect and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, to respect fully international humanitarian law, in particular the need to ensure the protection of civilians and civilian premises, and to ensure that those responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law were brought to justice; called upon the Government of the Sudan to comply fully with its obligations under international human rights instruments to which the Sudan was a party, to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to respect its obligations under international humanitarian law; encouraged the Government of the Sudan to continue its cooperation with the United Nations in the field of human rights; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-eighth session, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 57/230).

At its fifty-ninth session, the Commission on Human Rights decided not to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Sudan. Therefore no report will be submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 57/230.

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then. The present Special Rapporteur, Paulo Sergio Pinheiro (Brazil), was appointed in December 2000.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Myanmar to continue to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy with the Government and people of Myanmar, to submit additional reports to the Assembly during its fifty-seventh session on the progress of those discussions, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/231).

At its fifty-ninth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all relevant parts of the United Nations system (Commission resolution 2003/12).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (Assembly resolution 57/231);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2003/12).

Situation of human rights in Iraq

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights committed by the Government of Iraq and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly (Commission resolution 1991/74). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Iraq to cooperate fully with the relevant mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights, in particular its Special Rapporteur, and to ensure his access to Iraq without preconditions; to ensure the rights of all individuals, irrespective of their origin, ethnicity, gender or religion, within its territory; to end all summary and arbitrary executions and the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons under the age of 18 years; to establish a moratorium on executions; to establish the independence of the judiciary and to abrogate all laws granting impunity to specified forces or persons killing or injuring individuals for any purpose beyond the administration of justice under the rule of law; to abolish the functioning of the temporary special courts and to ensure that the rule of law was respected at all times throughout the territory of Iraq; to abrogate all decrees prescribing cruel and inhuman punishment or treatment and all laws and procedures penalizing free expression; to ensure the free exercise of political opposition and to prevent the intimidation and repression of political opponents and their families; to cooperate fully with the Tripartite Commission and its Technical Subcommittee to establish the whereabouts and resolve the fate of the remaining several hundred missing persons, to cooperate with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Commission on Human Rights for that purpose, and to cooperate with the high-level coordinator of the Secretary-General for the repatriation of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and the return of all Kuwaiti property; to cooperate further with international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide humanitarian assistance and monitoring in the northern and southern areas of the country; and to cooperate in the identification of minefields in Iraq; and decided to continue its examination of the question at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/232).

At its fifty-ninth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq, focusing on newly available information about violations of human rights and international law by the Government of Iraq over many years, to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (Commission resolution 2003/84).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2003/84).

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights invited its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur mandated to establish direct contact with the authorities and the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to gather information on the situation of human rights there, including information supplied by non-governmental organizations. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to respect international humanitarian law, in particular to ensure the safety of all civilians, and to take and implement all necessary measures to create conditions for the voluntary return of all refugees and displaced persons; and to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel and the unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to all affected populations throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; called upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to take specific measures to comply fully with its obligations under international human rights law and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms; to prevent conditions that might lead to further flows of displaced persons and refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and across its borders; to continue to honour its commitments to reform and restore the judicial system, to abolish the death penalty and to reform military justice, including that of putting an end to the trying of civilians by the military court, in conformity with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; to put an end to impunity and to ensure that those responsible for human rights violations and grave breaches of international humanitarian law were brought to justice; along with other parties to the inter-Congolese dialogue, to reach agreement with the utmost urgency on a fully inclusive transitional Government which could assert its authority and re-establish order throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and to continue to cooperate with the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and demanded that the Government continue to arrest all known *génocidaires* in its territory; and decided to continue to examine the question and to request the Special Rapporteur to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/233).

At its fifty-ninth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (Commission resolution 2003/15).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Assembly resolution 57/233 and Commission resolution 2003/15), A/58/127.

Question of human rights in Afghanistan

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fortieth session, in 1985 (resolutions 40/137, 41/158, 42/135, 43/139, 44/161, 45/174, 46/136, 47/141, 48/152, 49/207, 50/189, 51/108, 52/145, 53/165, 54/185, 55/119 and 56/176).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly expressed grave concern about reports of ethnically motivated violence directed in particular against certain minority ethnic groups in affected areas that lacked the rule of law and its enforcement machinery; called upon the Transitional Authority and all Afghan groups to respect fully all human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination; invited the relevant bodies of the United Nations, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within the framework of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, to contribute to the work of the recently established Independent Human Rights Commission, the responsibilities of which included the promotion of international human rights standards, human rights monitoring, the investigation of violations of human rights and the development of domestic human rights institutions that had dedicated personnel and operative plans; called upon all Afghan groups to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and all other special rapporteurs who requested invitations to visit Afghanistan, and to facilitate their access to all sectors of society and to all parts of the country; and decided to keep the situation of human rights in Afghanistan under consideration at its fifty-eighth session, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 57/234).

At its fifty-ninth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to appoint an independent expert for a period of one year to develop, in strict collaboration with the Afghan Transitional Authority, including the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, as well as with the Office of the United

Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, a programme of advisory services to ensure the full respect and protection of human rights and the promotion of the rule of law and to seek and receive information about and report on the human rights situation in Afghanistan in an effort to prevent human rights violations; invited the independent expert to provide a report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and on the achievements of the technical assistance in the field of human rights to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session; and also invited the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, to continue to review the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (Commission resolution 2003/77).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2003/77).

Situation of human rights in Burundi

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human rights appointed a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi pursuant to resolution 1995/90.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General (decision 57/533). The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi of the Commission on Human Rights limited herself to an oral presentation.

In 2003, pursuant to Commission resolution 2002/12 and Economic and Social Council decision 2002/246, the Special Rapporteur presented her report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-ninth session (E/CN.4/2003/45). At its fifty-ninth session, the Commission decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur by one year and to request her to submit an interim report on the human rights situation in Burundi to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, giving her work a gender-specific dimension (Commission resolution 2003/16).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 109 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the human rights situation in Myanmar (A/57/484)

Note by the Secretary-General on the human rights situation of the Lebanese detainees in Israel (A/57/345)

Note by the Secretary-General on the mission report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and a member of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (A/57/349)

Note by the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Burundi (A/57/435)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in Sierra Leone (A/57/284)

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/57/290 and Corr.1)

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights of migrants (A/57/292)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting interim reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights:

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/57/309)

Situation of human rights in Iraq (A/57/325)

Situation of human rights in the Sudan (A/57/326)

Situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967 (A/57/366 and Add.1)

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/57/437)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.34-38, 40-46, 49, 54 and 56-58; A/C.5/57/SR.31, 32 and 37
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/556/Add.3
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/57/647 (items 112 and 109 (c))
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolutions	57/230 to 57/234
Decision	57/533

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121). The Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166 and decisions 54/435, 55/422 and 56/403).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, considering that 2003 would mark the tenth anniversary of the World Conference on Human Rights, and reaffirming its commitment to the fulfilment of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, decided that, during its fifty-eighth session, the plenary meeting on 10 December 2003 marking the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights would also be devoted to the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (decision 57/535).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/121).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 109 (d))

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.32 and 56
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/556/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Decision	57/535

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first and subsequent sessions a sub-item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (decision 50/464).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in July 2002, the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello (Brazil) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a four-year term of office ending on 11 September 2006 (decision 56/323).

At its fifty-seventh session, no action was taken under this sub-item.

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/58/36).

162. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee (A/10467, para. 58), took note of the draft resolution entitled "Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law" and decided to include that question as a separate item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-first to forty-fourth, forty-sixth, forty-eighth and fifty-first sessions (decisions 31/409, 32/440 and 33/424; resolutions 34/150, 35/166, 36/107, 37/103, 38/128, 39/75, 40/67, 41/73, 42/149, 43/162, 44/30 and 46/52; and decisions 48/412 and 51/441).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to resume consideration of the legal aspects of international economic relations at its fifty-eighth session (decision 55/428).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 154)

Summary records	A/C.6/55/SR.8, 25 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/55/604
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.84
Decision	55/428

163. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)). Its continuation was subsequently authorized by the Assembly at its annual sessions until its twenty-sixth session, and thereafter biennially (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28, 46/50, 48/29, 50/43, 52/152, 54/102 and 56/77).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly approved the guidelines and recommendations concerning the Programme contained in the report of the Secretary-General and adopted by the Advisory Committee, authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 2002 and 2003 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of: (a) a number of fellowships in both 2002 and 2003, to be awarded at the request of Governments of developing countries; (b) a minimum of one scholarship in both 2002 and 2003 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund; and (c) subject to the overall resources for the Programme, assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country, who would be invited to possible regional courses to be organized in 2002 and 2003; requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the Programme during 2002 and 2003 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 56/77).

The following 25 Member States are members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years, beginning on 1 January 2000 and ending on 31 December 2003: Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay (resolution 54/102).

A new membership of the Advisory Committee will be appointed at the fifty-eighth session for a four-year period beginning on 1 January 2004.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 56/77).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 159)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/484
Summary records	A/C.6/56/SR.24 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/56/586
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.85
Resolution	56/77

164. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

At its forty-sixth session, in 1991, the General Assembly, recognizing the desirability of the conclusion of a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, decided to establish an open-ended Working Group of the Sixth Committee to examine: (a) issues of substance arising out of the draft articles in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement; and (b) the question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on the subject (resolution 46/55).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-seventh to forty-ninth and fifty-second to fifty-fourth sessions (decisions 47/414 and 48/413 and resolutions 49/61, 52/151, 53/98 and 54/101).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report submitted by the Chairman of the open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee established under resolutions 53/98 and 54/101, decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property (resolution 55/150).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/78, the Ad Hoc Committee met from 4 to 15 February 2002. At its fifty-seventh session, the Assembly decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should be reconvened from 24 to 28 February 2003 in order to make a final attempt at consolidating areas of agreement and resolving outstanding issues, with a view to elaborating a generally acceptable instrument based on the draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission at its forty-third session and also on the discussions of the open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee and the Ad Hoc Committee and their results, as well as to recommend a form for the instrument (resolution 57/16).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property, Supplement No. 22 (A/58/22).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 154)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property: Supplement No. 22 (A/57/22)

Summary records	A/C.6/57/SR.18, 19, 22 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/57/561
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.52
Resolution	57/16

165. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-sixth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade (resolution 2205 (XXI)). It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)). (For the membership of the Commission, see A/57/17, para. 4.)

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the completion and adoption by the Commission of the Model Law on International Commercial Conciliation and commended the Commission for the progress made in its work on arbitration, insolvency law, electronic commerce, privately financed infrastructure projects, security interests and transport law (resolutions 57/17 and 57/18).

At the same session, the General Assembly emphasized the need for higher priority to be given to the work of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in view of the increasing value of the modernization of international trade law for global economic development and, thus, for the maintenance of friendly relations among States; took note of the recommendation contained in the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat on the in-depth evaluation of legal affairs; and requested the Secretary-General to consider measures to strengthen the secretariat of the Commission within the bounds of the resources available in the Organization, if possible during the current biennium and, in any case, during the biennium 2004-2005 (resolution 57/19).

The General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Commission from 36 to 60 States, bearing in mind that the Commission was a technical body whose composition reflected, inter alia, the specific requirements of the subject matter; decided also that the 24 additional members of the Commission should be elected by the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session; and appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals, in order to ensure full participation by the Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to consider making voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund established to provide travel assistance to developing countries that were members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General (resolution 57/20).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on its thirty-sixth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/58/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board on the report of the Commission on its thirty-sixth session (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 155)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on its thirty-fifth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/57/17)

Report of the Secretary-General on the increase in the membership of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (A/56/315)

Summary records	A/C.6/57/SR.4, 5 and 16-19
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/57/562 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.52
Resolutions	57/17 to 57/20

166. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fifth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election was held at the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly (decision 56/311), and the next election will be held during the sixty-first session.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Commission to proceed with its work on the topic "International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law", as requested by the Assembly in its resolution 56/82; also took note of its decision to include in its programme of work the topics "Responsibility of international organizations", "Shared natural resources" and "Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law"; recommended that the Commission continue its work on the topics in its current programme; and also recommended that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the fifty-eighth session of the Assembly commence on 27 October 2003 (resolution 57/21).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fifth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/58/10).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 156)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fourth session: Supplement No. 10 and corrigendum (A/57/10 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/57/SR.20-28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/57/563
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.52
Resolution	57/21

167. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 35 of its report; requested the host country to continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; took note of the opinion of the Legal Counsel concerning the Parking Programme for Diplomatic Vehicles and of the positions expressed on that issue at the 213th meeting of the Committee, including the commitment of the host country to maintaining appropriate conditions for the functioning of the delegations and missions accredited to the United Nations in a manner that was fair, non-discriminatory, efficient and consistent with international law; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 57/22).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/58/26).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 157)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/57/26)

Summary records	A/C.6/57/SR.27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/57/564 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.52
Resolution	57/22

168. International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly established an ad hoc committee to review the draft statute for an international criminal court and to consider arrangements for the convening of a conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly decided that a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries should be held in 1998, with a view to finalizing and adopting a convention (resolution 51/207). After the adoption by the Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on 17 July 1998 and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105, 55/155 and 56/85).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the important work accomplished by the Preparatory Commission in the completion of its mandate in accordance with resolution F of the Rome Conference, as well as the holding of the first session of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute (3 to 10 September 2002) and its adoption of a number of important instruments mandated under resolution F; requested the Secretary-General to undertake the preparations necessary for holding the first and second resumptions of the first session of the Assembly of States Parties (3 to 7 February 2003 and 21 to 23 April 2003, respectively), the meeting of the Committee on Budget and Finance (4 to 8 August 2003) and the second session of the Assembly of States Parties (8 to 12 September 2003), including the making available of the necessary secretariat services; decided that the costs accrued to the United Nations as a result of the implementation of the mandating resolution should be paid in advance to the Organization; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/23).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/23).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 158)

Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of the International Criminal Court (A/57/403)

Summary records	A/C.6/57/SR.13-15 and 20
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/57/565
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.52
Resolution	57/23

169. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 53/107, 54/106, 54/107, 55/156, 55/157 and 56/86).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Special Committee should hold its next session from 7 to 17 April 2003, and requested it to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/24).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2003, to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter; decided to consider, within the Sixth Committee or a working group of that Committee, at the fifty-eighth session, further progress in the elaboration of effective measures aimed at the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by sanctions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/25).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 17 April 2003.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/58/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 57/24 and 57/25).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 159)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/57/33)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/57/165 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/57/370)

Summary records	A/C.6/57/SR.11, 12, 16, 22 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/57/566
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.52
Resolutions	57/24 to 57/26

170. Measures to eliminate international terrorism[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item biennially at its thirty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, and annually thereafter (resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60 and 50/53, and decision 48/411).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/110, 55/158 and 56/88).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the progress attained in the elaboration of a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet from 31 March to 2 April 2003 to continue the elaboration of a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism, with appropriate time allocated to the continued consideration of outstanding issues relating to the elaboration of a draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, that it should keep on its agenda the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and that the work should continue, if necessary, during the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on progress made in the implementation of its mandate (resolution 57/27).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its seventh session: Supplement No. 37 (A/58/37);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/53), A/58/116.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 160)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its sixth session: Supplement No. 37 (A/57/37 and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/57/183 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/57/SR.7-10, 17, 26 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/57/567
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.52
Resolution	57/27

171. Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, pursuant to paragraph 20 of Assembly resolution 55/175. At that session, the Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to consider the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report (A/55/637) on measures to strengthen and enhance the protective legal regime for United Nations and associated personnel (resolution 56/89).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should reconvene from 24 to 28 March 2003, and should continue the discussion on measures to enhance the existing protective legal regime for United Nations and associated personnel; requested the Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session; recommended that the Secretary-General continue to seek the inclusion of, and that host countries include, key provisions of the Convention in future as well as, if necessary, in existing status-of-forces, status-of-mission and host country agreements; recommended also that the Secretary-General advise the Security Council or the General Assembly, as appropriate, where in his assessment circumstances would support a declaration of exceptional risk for the purposes of article 1 (*c*) (ii) of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to prepare model or standardized provisions for incorporation into the agreements concluded between the United Nations and humanitarian non-governmental organizations or agencies, and to make available to Member States the names of organizations or agencies that had concluded such agreements; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 57/28).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel: Supplement No. 52 (A/58/52);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/28).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 161)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel: Supplement No. 52 (A/57/52)

Summary records	A/C.6/57/SR.5, 6, 16, 22 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/57/568 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.52
Resolution	57/28

172. International convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, as a supplementary item, at the request of France and Germany (A/56/192).

At that session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee for the purpose of considering the elaboration of an international convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee would meet from 25 February to 1 March 2002, and recommended that the work continue during the fifty-seventh session from 23 to 27 September 2002, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/93).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on an International Convention against the Reproductive Cloning of Human Beings and of the Working Group of the Sixth Committee established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/93 of 12 December 2001 and decided that a working group of the Sixth Committee should be convened during the fifty-eighth session of the Assembly from 29 September to 3 October 2003 in order to continue the work undertaken during the fifty-seventh session (decision 57/512).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 162)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on an International Convention against the Reproductive Cloning of Human Beings: Supplement No. 51 (A/57/51)

Report of the Working Group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/93 of 12 December 2001 (A/C.6/57/L.4)

Summary records	A/C.6/57/SR.16, 17, 25, 26 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/57/569
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.52
Decision	57/512

173. Observer status for the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance in the General Assembly

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Sweden, on behalf of the following States members of the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, India, Namibia, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay (A/55/226).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to resume its consideration of and defer a decision on the request for observer status for the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance in the General Assembly until its fifty-sixth session (decision 55/429).

At its fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly similarly decided to defer further consideration of and a decision on the request until its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions, respectively (decisions 56/423 and 57/513).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 163)

Summary records	A/C.6/57/SR.3, 25 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/57/570
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.52
Decision	57/513

Annex I

Presidents of the General Assembly

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Regular sessions			
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948[a]	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950[a]	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Sixth	1951[a]	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952[a]	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953[a]	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956[a]	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958[a]	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960[a]	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961[a]	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964[a]	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967[a]	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973[a]	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974[a]	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976[a]	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978[b]	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia

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[a] The session ended during the following year.

[b] Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions (continued)			
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Fiftieth	1995	Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fifty-second	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Fifty-third	1998	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Fifty-fourth	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Fifty-fifth	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Fifty-sixth	2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Fifty-seventh	2002	Mr. Jan Kavan	Czech Republic
Special sessions			
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Special sessions (continued)			
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Nineteenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Twentieth	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Twenty-first	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Twenty-second	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-third	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fourth	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fifth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-sixth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-seventh	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Emergency special sessions			
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	(1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	(1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Tenth	(1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
	(1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	(1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	(1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
	(2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
	(2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
	(2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea

Annex II

Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan) Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland) Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras) Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan) Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba) Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan) Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica) Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia) Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt) Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia) Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines) Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasi Patokallio (Finland) Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodriguez (Ecuador)	Mr. Thomas Stelzer (Austria) Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka (Japan)	Mr. Peter Goosen (South Africa)
Fiftieth	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)	Mr. Wolfgang Hoffman (Germany) Mr. Antonio de Icaza (Mexico)	Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-first	Mr. Alyaksandr Sychou (Belarus)	Mr. Andelfo J. Garcia (Colombia) Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Mr. Parfait-Serge Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon)
Fifty-second	Mr. Mothusi D. C. Nkgowe (Botswana)	Mr. Alejandro Verdier (Argentina) Mr. Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Miloš Koterec (Slovakia)
Fifty-third	Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Ms. Akmaral Kh. Arystanbekova (Kazakhstan) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Aleg Laptsenak (Belarus)	Mr. Montaz M. Zahran (Egypt)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Tarig Ali Bakhit (Sudan) Mr. Kestutis Sadauskas (Lithuania) Mr. Gunther Siebert (Germany)	Mr. Carlos D. Sorreta (Philippines)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. U Mya Than (Myanmar)	Mr. Alberto Guani (Uruguay) Mr. Abdelkader Mesdoua (Algeria) Ms. Petra Scheebauer (Austria)	Mr. Rastislav Gabriel (Slovakia)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. André Erdös (Hungary)	Mr. Milos Alcalay (Venezuela) Mr. Stéphane De Loecker (Belgium) Mr. Lee Kie-cheon (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Sylvester Rowe (Sierra Leone)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Mr. José Nicolás Rivas (Colombia) Mr. Jamal Al-Bader (Qatar) Mr. Razvan Rusu (Romania)	Mr. Mehmet Samsar (Turkey)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur

B. Special Political Committee[a]

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) Mr. Ladislaw Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria) Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellman (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)

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[a] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo) Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria) Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman) Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany) Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia) Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)

C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)[a]

Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania) Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Borys Hudyman (Ukraine)	Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández (Cuba) Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Dieudonné Ndiaya (Gabon)
Fiftieth	Mr. Francis K. Muthaura (Kenya)	Mr. Niall Holohan (Ireland) Mr. Jalal Samadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Allan Breier-Castro (Venezuela)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alounkèo Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Ms. Anastasia Carayanides (Australia) Ms. Sonia R. Leonce-Carryl (Saint Lucia)	Mr. El Walid Doudech (Tunisia)
Fifty-second	Mr. Machivenyika Tobias Mapunanga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Ravjaa Mounkhou (Mongolia) Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania)	Ms. Riita Resch (Finland)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-third	Mr. Pablo Macedo (Mexico)	Mr. Ferden Çarikçi (Turkey) Mr. Chun Hae-Jin (Republic of Korea) Mr. Tomáš Hrbáç (Slovakia)	Mr. Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoue (Côte d'Ivoire)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Sotirios Zackheos (Cyprus)	Mr. Yury Kazhura (Belarus) Mr. Carlos Morales (Spain) Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Mr. Gualberto Rodríguez San Martín (Bolivia)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Ms. Jelena Grčić Polić (Croatia) Mr. Patrick Albert Lewis (Antigua and Barbuda) Mr. Julian Vassallo (Malta)	Mr. Shingo Miyamoto (Japan)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)	Ms. Anna-Maija Korpi (Finland) Ms. Alexandrina Rusu (Romania) Mr. Cristián Streeter (Chile)	Mr. Graham Maitland (South Africa)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Graham Maitland (South Africa)	Ms. Debra Price (Canada) Mr. Mansour Ayyad Sh. A. Al-Otaibi (Kuwait) Mrs. Margaret Hughes Ferrari (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Andrej Droba (Slovakia)

D. Second Committee

Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt) Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway) Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan) Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt) Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania) Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina) Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada) Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus) Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh) Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland) Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands) Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan) Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand) Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina) Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rene Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico) Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan (Pakistan)	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands) Mr. Raiko S. Raichev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fiftieth	Mr. Goce Petreski (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Mr. Conor Murphy (Ireland) Mr. Max Stadthagen (Nicaragua)	Mr. Basheer F. Zoubi (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands)	Mr. Mohammad Reza Hadji Karim Djabbary (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Kheireddine Ramoul (Algeria)	Ms. Silvia Cristina Corado-Cuevas (Guatemala)
Fifty-second	Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria) Mr. Adel Abdellatif (Egypt)	Mr. Rae Kown Chung (Republic of Korea)
Fifty-third	Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Odyek Agona (Uganda) Mr. Burak Özügergin (Turkey) Mr. David Allen Prendergast (Jamaica)	Mr. Vladimir Gerus (Belarus)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Roble Olhaye (Djibouti)	Mr. Giovanni Brauzzi (Italy) Mr. Daúl Matute (Peru) Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Mr. Hussam-edin A'Ala (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Ms. Anne Barrington (Ireland) Mr. Mauricio Escanero (Mexico) Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Francisco Seixas da Costa (Portugal)	Mr. Garfield Barnwell (Guyana) Mr. Darmansjah Djumala (Indonesia) Mr. Mbayu Felix (Cameroon)	Ms. Jana Simonová (Czech Republic)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Marco Antonio Suazo Fernandez (Honduras)	Mr. Bruno van der Pluijm (Belgium) Mr. Jan Kara (Czech Republic) Mr. Abdellah Benmellouk (Morocco)	Mr. Walid Al-Hadid (Jordan)

E. Third Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay) Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon) Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada) Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela) Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands) Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia) Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan) Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador) Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas) Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavia (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand) Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador) Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary) Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen) Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Kéba Birane Cissé (Senegal)	Mr. John D. Biggar (Ireland) Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)	Mr. Nikolai N. Lepeshko (Belarus)
Fiftieth	Mr. Ugyen Tshering (Bhutan)	Mrs. Julia Tavares de Álvarez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Patrick John Rata (New Zealand)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fifty-first	Mrs. Patricia Espinosa (Mexico)	Mr. Mohammad Masood Khan (Pakistan) Mr. Fesseha Asghedom Tessema (Ethiopia)	Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)
Fifty-second	Mr. Alessandro Busacca (Italy)	Mr. Choe Myong Nam (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Mr. Karim Wissa (Egypt)	Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)
Fifty-third	Mr. Ali Hachani (Tunisia)	Mr. Roger Stephen Ball (New Zealand) Mr. Luis Carranza (Guatemala) Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)	Mr. Hassan Kassem Najem (Lebanon)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Vladimír Galuška (Czech Republic)	Ms. Kirsten Geelan (Denmark) Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador) Ms. Amina Mesdoua (Algeria)	Mr. Naif Bin Bandar Al-Sudairy (Saudi Arabia)
Fifty-fifth	Mrs. Yvonne Gittens-Joseph (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Mostafa Alaei (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Hazel de Wet (Namibia) Ms. Sarah Paterson (New Zealand)	Ms. Anzhela Korneliouk (Belarus)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Al-Hinai (Oman)	Mr. Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador) Ms. Carina Mårtensson (Sweden) Mr. Yehia Oda (Egypt)	Mr. Juraj Priputen (Slovakia)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Christian Wenaweser (Liechtenstein)	Ms. Loreto Leyton (Chile) Mr. Toru Morikawa (Japan) Mrs. Ilham Ibrahim Mohamed Ahmed (Sudan)	Mrs. Oksana Boiko (Ukraine)

F. Fourth Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamad Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho) Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania) Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kourí (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt) Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt) Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali) Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic) Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe) Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

G. Fifth Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-eighth	**Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)**	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	**Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)**	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria) Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	**Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)**	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	**Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)**	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	**Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)**	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
Forty-third	**Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)**	Mr. Sayed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)
Forty-fourth	**Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)**	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada) Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	Mr. Eiten Ninov (Bulgaria)
Forty-fifth	**Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)**	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
Forty-sixth	**Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)**	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba) Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-seventh	**Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)**	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria) Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal) Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Marta Peña (Mexico)	Mr. Larbi Djacta (Algeria)
Fiftieth	Mr. Erich Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua)	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia) Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia)	Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Syed Rafiqul Alom (Bangladesh) Mr. Klaus-Dieter Stein (Germany)	Mr. Ihor Humenny (Ukraine)
Fifty-second	Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica) Ms. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)	Mr. Djamel Moktefi (Algeria)
Fifty-third	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia)	Mr. Manlan Anouhou (Côte d'Ivoire) Mr. Miles Armitage (Australia) Mrs. Sharon Brennen-Haylock (Bahamas)	Mr. Tamman Sulaiman (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-fourth	Ms. Penny Wensley (Australia)	Ms. Judith María Cardoze (Panama) Mr. Ahmed H. Darwish (Egypt) Mr. Amjad Hussain B. Sial (Pakistan)	Mr. Jan Jaremczuk (Poland)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala)	Mrs. Jasminka Dinić (Croatia) Mr. Collen Kelapile (Botswana) Mr. Park Hae-yun (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Eduardo Ramos (Portugal)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Nana Effah-Apenteng (Ghana)	Mr. Durga Bhattarai (Nepal) Mr. Oleksii Ivashchenko (Ukraine) Mr. John Orr (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Wins (Uruguay)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Murari Raj Sharma (Nepal)	Mr. Guillermo Kendall (Argentina) Mr. Michel Tilemans (Belgium) Mr. Bogdan Dragulescu (Romania)	Mr. Haile Selassie Getachew (Ethiopia)

H. Sixth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus) Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia) Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic) Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland) Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Victor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay) Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia) Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria) Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic) Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada) Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt) Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania) Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras) Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina) Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands) Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada) Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia) Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)
Forty-ninth	Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)	Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi (India) Mr. Marek Madej (Poland)	Ms. Silvia A. Fernández de Gurmendi (Argentina)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fiftieth	Mr. Tyge Lehmann (Denmark)	Mr. Abdelouahab Bellouki (Morocco) Mr. Guillermo Camacho (Ecuador)	Mr. Walid Obeidat (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom (Venezuela)	Mr. Dmitru Mazilu (Romania) Ms. Felicity Wong (New Zealand)	Ms. Pascaline Boum (Cameroon)
Fifty-second	Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)	Mr. Rolf Welberts (Germany) Mr. Craig J. Daniell (South Africa)	Mr. Ghassan Obeid (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-third	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)	Mrs. Socorro Flores (Mexico) Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho) Mr. Hendrikus Verweij (Netherlands)	Mr. Rytis Paulauskas (Lithuania)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho)	Mr. Andrés Franco (Colombia) Ms. Victoria Hallum (New Zealand) Mr. Hiroshi Kawamura (Japan)	Mr. Joško Klisović (Croatia)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Mauro Politi (Italy)	Mr. Kenjika Ekedede (Nigeria) Mr. Salah T. Suheimat (Jordan) Mr. Marcelo Vázquez (Ecuador)	Mr. Drahoslav Štefánek (Slovakia)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Pierre Lelong (Haiti)	Mr. Siddig Mohamed Abdalla (Sudan) Mr. Zsolt Hetesy (Hungary) Mr. Alexander Marschik (Austria)	Mr. Mahmoud Al-Naman (Saudi Arabia)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Arpad Prandler (Hungary)	Mr. Shuichi Akamatsu (Japan) Mr. Augosto Cabrera (Peru) Mr. Valentin Zellweger (Switzerland)	Mr. Karim Medrek (Morocco)

Annex III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table.)

	Sessions																									
Member States	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*
Afghanistan																										
Albania																										
Algeria																										
Andorra																										
Angola																										
Antigua and Barbuda																										
Armenia																										
Australia					x								x				x					x				
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Bahamas																										
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Bangladesh																										
Barbados																								x		
Belarus																										
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Belize																										
Benin																						x				
Bhutan																										
Bolivia																					x					
Botswana																										
Brazil				x										x											x	
Brunei Darussalam																										
Bulgaria															x			x					x			
Burkina Faso																										
Burundi																				x						x
Cambodia																										
Cameroon																		x								
Canada															x								x			
Cape Verde																										
Central African Republic																				x						
Chad																									x	
Chile																					x			x		

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Sessions																											
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
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Member States	Sessions																										
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Colombia																	x										x
Comoros																											
Congo																											
Costa Rica																x					x					x	
Côte d'Ivoire																											
Cuba		x																									
Cyprus																x		x			x						x
Czechoslovakia													x			x											
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																											
Democratic Republic of the Congo																					x						
Denmark																								x			
Djibouti																											
Dominican Republic																						x					
Ecuador									x				x									x			x		
Egypt							x																				
El Salvador											x							x									
Ethiopia										x																	x
Fiji																											
Gabon																					x						
Gambia																											
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Greece																x					x					x	
Grenada																											
Guatemala																				x							
Guinea																	x						x				
Guinea-Bissau																											
Guyana																							x				
Haiti																	x										x
Honduras							x																				
Hungary																					x					x	
Iceland																		x				x					x
India											x																
Indonesia													x											x			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							x				

Sessions																											
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
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	Sessions																											
Member States	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*2*
Iraq						x															x				x			
Ireland																												
Israel								x																				
Italy											x																	
Jamaica																									x			
Japan															x											x		
Jordan																	x					x		x				
Kazakhstan																												
Kenya																									x			
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Lao People's Democratic Republic																				x		x						
Latvia																												
Lebanon																							x					
Lesotho																												
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Liechtenstein																												
Lithuania																												
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Monaco																												
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Myanmar									x					x														
Namibia																												
Nepal													x									x			x			
Netherlands													x			x												x

Sessions																											
30	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*
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Member States	*Sessions*																										
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*
New Zealand																											x
Nicaragua																						x					
Niger																x											
Nigeria																								x			
Norway																											
Oman																											
Pakistan				x									x		x												
Panama															x									x			
Papua New Guinea																											
Paraguay												x								x							x
Peru																							x			x	
Philippines														x									x		x		x
Poland			x																	x							
Portugal																											
Qatar																											
Republic of Korea																											
Republic of Moldova																											
Romania														x			x										
Rwanda																					x						x
Saint Lucia																											
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																											
San Marino																											
Sao Tome and Principe																											
Saudi Arabia																											
Senegal																					x				x		
Serbia and Montenegro[a]							x																	x			
Seychelles																											
Sierra Leone																				x						x	
Singapore																											
Somalia																		x									
South Africa	x													x													
Spain												x								x							
Sri Lanka												x															
Sudan															x							x				x	
Suriname																											

[a] The name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to "Serbia and Montenegro" on 4 February 2003 at the request of its Government (A/57/728-S/2003/170).

Sessions																											
30	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*
	x						x					x					x		x				x			x	
					x																x						
																								x			
x														x													
	x				x						x					x											
				x		x		x		x								x			x						
	x			x		x																x					
				x		x								x													
												x									x					x	
x		x																									
							x			x							x				x						
			x											x				x									
												x															x
			x				x			x						x						x					x
																		x									
																										x	
					x					x																	
						x					x				x												
															x					x							
												x										x					
																							x				
													x														
																										x	
x			x		x					x					x								x				
													x	x													
						x																		x			
		x						x			x															x	
				x				x				x															
				x							x																
																						x				x	
			x																								
												x					x										
	x							x						x					x		x						
											x						x						x		x		

Member States	*Sessions*																										
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*
Swaziland																											
Sweden														x									x				
Syrian Arab Republic																		x									x
Tajikistan																											
Thailand																											
Togo																							x				
Trinidad and Tobago																					x						
Tunisia												x															
Turkey														x				x									
Turkmenistan																											
Uganda																							x				
Ukraine																									x		
United Arab Emirates																											
United Republic of Tanzania																						x					
Uruguay													x														
Uzbekistan																											
Vanuatu																											
Venezuela	x					x									x											x	
Viet Nam																											
Yemen																										x	
Zambia																										x	
Zimbabwe																											

Sessions																											
30	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*
								X					X														X
						X					X																
												X											X				
																								X			
					X								X							X				X			
				X		X			X			X				X						X					X
			X																								
X					X					X		X				X			X						X		
	X			X			X				X						X				X				X		
																							X				
							X																X				
						X										X											
															X						X						
	X												X			X		X									
																			X								
																									X		
													X														
								X																			
																						X					X
		X		X			X		X	X							X			X			X		X		
							X											X									
					X									X													

Annex IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Algeria																							x	x			
Angola																											
Argentina			x	x										x	x						x	x				x	x
Australia	x	x									x	x															
Austria																											
Bahrain																											
Bangladesh																											
Belarus																											
Belgium		x	x							x	x															x	x
Benin																											
Bolivia																			x	x							
Botswana																											
Brazil	x	x				x	x		x	x								x	x			x	x				
Bulgaria																					x	x					
Burkina Faso																											
Burundi																									x	x	
Cameroon																											
Canada			x	x									x	x								x	x				
Cape Verde																											
Chile							x	x								x	x										
Colombia		x	x					x	x			x	x											x	x		
Congo																											
Costa Rica																											
Côte d'Ivoire																			x	x							
Cuba				x	x						x	x															
Czech Republic																											
Democratic Republic of the Congo																											
Denmark								x	x													x	x				
Djibouti																											
Ecuador					x	x									x	x											
Egypt	x			x	x											x	x										
Ethiopia																						x	x				

Years																												
75	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*
													X	X														
																												X
												X	X						X	X				X	X			
										X	X																	
																X	X											
																							X	X				
				X	X																				X	X		
X																												
																X	X											
	X	X																										
			X	X																								
																				X	X							
													X	X				X	X				X	X				
											X	X															X	X
									X	X																		
X																											X	X
		X	X											X	X									X	X			
																	X	X										
																					X	X						X
														X	X											X	X	
											X	X																
X																						X	X					
															X	X												
															X	X												
																			X	X								
							X	X							X	X												
										X	X																	
																		X	X									
																X	X											
									X	X											X	X						
														X	X													

Member States	*Years*																										
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*
Finland																								x	x		
Gabon																											
Gambia																											
Germany																											
Ghana																	x	x									
Greece							x	x																			
Guinea																											x
Guinea-Bissau																											
Guyana																											
Honduras																											
Hungary																							x	x			
India					x	x																x	x				x
Indonesia																											
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										x	x																
Iraq												x	x														
Ireland																	x										
Italy														x	x											x	x
Jamaica																											
Japan													x	x							x	x				x	x
Jordan																				x	x						
Kenya																											
Kuwait																											
Lebanon								x	x																		
Liberia																x											
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																											
Madagascar																											
Malaysia																				x							
Mali																					x	x					
Malta																											
Mauritania																											
Mauritius																											
Mexico	x																										
Morocco																		x	x								
Namibia																											

Years																												
75	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*
														X	X													
			X	X																			X	X				
																							X	X				
		X	X		X	X						X	X							X	X							X
											X	X																
																											X	X
																					X	X						
X	X						X	X																				
																				X	X							
																	X	X										
		X	X						X	X						X	X											
																				X	X							
X																												
						X	X																			X	X	
X	X											X	X							X	X							
				X	X																				X	X		
X	X					X	X					X	X				X	X				X	X					
							X	X																				
																						X	X					
			X	X																								
	X	X																										
										X	X																	
														X	X									X	X			
																									X	X		
								X	X																			
X																												
		X	X																							X	X	
					X	X																					X	X
																	X	X										
																								X	X			

Member States	*Years*																										
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*
Nepal																								x	x		
Netherlands	x					x	x													x	x						
New Zealand									x	x											x						
Nicaragua																									x	x	
Niger																											
Nigeria																					x	x					
Norway				x	x													x	x								
Oman																											
Pakistan							x	x															x	x			
Panama													x	x													x
Paraguay																							x	x			
Peru										x	x																
Philippines												x						x									
Poland	x	x													x										x	x	
Portugal																											
Republic of Korea																											
Romania																	x										
Rwanda																											
Senegal																							x	x			
Serbia and Montenegro[a]					x	x					x																x
Sierra Leone																									x	x	
Singapore																											
Slovenia																											
Somalia																										x	x
Spain																								x	x		
Sri Lanka															x	x											
Sudan																											x
Sweden												x	x														
Syrian Arab Republic		x	x																						x	x	
Thailand																											
Togo																											
Trinidad and Tobago																											
Tunisia														x	x												
Turkey						x	x		x	x						x											
Uganda																					x						

[a] The name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to "Serbia and Montenegro" on 4 February 2003 at the request of its Government (A/57/728-S/2003/170).

Years																													
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003
														X	X														
									X	X															X	X			
																			X	X									
									X	X																			
						X	X																						
				X	X															X	X								
					X	X																					X	X	
																				X	X								
		X	X						X	X									X	X									X
X		X	X				X	X																					
X										X	X																		
						X	X																						
								X	X													X	X						
					X	X																	X	X					
																						X	X						
		X	X													X	X												
																				X	X								
														X	X														
X														X	X														
																											X	X	
																								X	X				
							X	X											X	X									X
X																													
	X	X																					X	X					
																												X	X
											X	X																	
								X	X																				
											X	X																	
						X	X																			X	X		
							X	X																					

Member States	*Years*																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*7*
Ukraine			x	x																								
United Arab Emirates																												
United Republic of Tanzania																												
Uruguay																				x	x							
Venezuela																	x	x										
Yemen																												
Zambia																								x	x			
Zimbabwe																												

Years																													
4	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*
										X	X															X	X		
												X	X																
	X	X																											
			X	X								X	X					X	X										
																X	X												
					X	X							X	X															
									X	X							X	X											

Annex V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	Years																											
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	7
Afghanistan														x	x	x												
Algeria																			x	x	x							x
Andorra																												
Angola																												
Argentina							x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x			
Australia			x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x	x									
Austria																		x	x	x								
Azerbaijan																												
Bahamas																												
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Barbados																												
Belarus		x	x	x																								
Belgium				x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x				
Belize																												
Benin																				x	x	x						
Bhutan																												
Bolivia																											x	x
Botswana																												
Brazil			x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x								x	x	x	x
Bulgaria														x	x	x							x	x	x			
Burkina Faso																							x	x	x			
Burundi																											x	x
Cameroon																				x	x	x						
Canada	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x						
Cape Verde																												
Central African Republic																												
Chad																							x	x	x			
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x
China[a]	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x

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[a] By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:

"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it".

Years																												
75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003
	x	x	x																									
x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x			
																										x	x	x
																	x	x	x						x	x	x	
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x
x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x
	x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x							x	x	x	
																												x
					x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x								
															x	x	x								x	x	x	
	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x		x	x	x					
				x	x	x																						
						x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x			
												x	x	x														
							x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x	x
																		x	x	x							x	x
	x	x	x									x	x	x										x	x	x		
								x	x	x						x	x	x										
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x		
		x	x	x											x	x	x								x	x	x	
						x	x	x																			x	x
			x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x									x	x	x	
x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
																						x	x	x				
			x	x	x																x	x	x					
					x	x	x									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Colombia	x																x	x	x								
Comoros																											
Congo																							x	x	x		
Costa Rica													x	x	x												
Côte d'Ivoire																											
Croatia																											
Cuba	x	x					x	x	x																		
Cyprus																											
Czech Republic																											
Democratic Republic of the Congo																										x	x
Denmark			x	x	x										x	x	x										
Djibouti																											
Dominican Republic										x	x	x															
Ecuador									x	x	x								x	x	x						
Egypt							x	x	x	x	x	x															
El Salvador																x	x	x									
Ethiopia																x	x	x									
Fiji																											
Finland												x	x	x													x
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gabon																				x	x	x					
Gambia																											
Georgia																											
Germany																											
Ghana																									x	x	x
Greece	x										x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x
Guatemala																						x	x	x			
Guinea																											
Guinea-Bissau																											
Guyana																											
Haiti																										x	x
Honduras																											
Hungary																										x	x
Iceland																											
India	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Indonesia											x	x	x											x	x	x	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					x	x	x														x	x	x				

Years																												
75	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*
x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
																							x	x	x			
x	x							x	x	x										x	x	x						x
									x	x	x								x	x	x				x	x	x	
x	x																			x	x	x						
																									x	x	x	
	x	x	x										x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
				x	x	x																						
																					x	x	x	x	x	x		
x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x		
x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x		
								x	x	x	x	x	x									x	x	x				
			x	x	x																							
x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x											x
x	x										x	x	x						x	x	x					x	x	x
																						x	x	x			x	x
x	x	x			x	x	x										x	x	x							x	x	x
x						x	x	x																	x	x	x	
			x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x									x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x					
																						x	x	x				
																										x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
				x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x
	x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x			x
x																											x	x
x										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
																								x	x	x		
																					x	x	x					
										x	x	x																
																								x	x	x		
			x	x	x																						x	x
										x	x	x										x	x	x				
			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x		
x	x	x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x									x	x	x

Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	7
Iraq																			x	x	x							
Ireland																							x	x	x			
Italy																x	x	x							x	x	x	
Jamaica																								x	x	x		
Japan															x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x
Jordan																x	x	x										
Kenya																									x	x	x	
Kuwait																						x	x	x				
Latvia																												
Lebanon	x	x	x	x																						x	x	x
Lesotho																												
Liberia																												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							x	x	x			
Luxembourg																				x	x	x						
Madagascar																										x	x	x
Malawi																												
Malaysia																										x	x	x
Mali																												x
Malta																												
Mauritania																												
Mauritius																												
Mexico					x	x	x					x	x	x								x	x	x				
Mongolia																												x
Morocco																					x	x	x					
Mozambique																												
Nepal																												
Netherlands	x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x													x
New Zealand		x	x	x										x	x	x										x	x	x
Nicaragua																												
Niger																										x	x	x
Nigeria																												
Norway	x	x							x	x	x													x	x	x		
Oman																												
Pakistan					x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x		
Panama																					x	x	x					
Papua New Guinea																												
Paraguay																												
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x			x	x	x	

Years																												
75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003
		x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x												
				x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x							x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x						x
x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x					x	x	x					
x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x												x
																	x	x	x									
																						x	x	x				
								x	x	x											x	x	x					
			x	x	x								x	x	x								x	x	x			
x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x													
					x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x
								x	x	x										x	x	x						
																	x	x	x									
					x	x	x																					
	x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x						x
x							x	x	x																			
			x	x	x																					x	x	
		x	x	x																								
																							x	x	x			
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
x																												
				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x		
											x	x	x									x	x	x				x
					x	x	x																			x	x	x
x		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x
		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x			
						x	x	x						x	x	x					x	x	x					x
														x	x	x												
	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x						x	x	x						x	x	x
x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x		
												x	x	x									x	x	x			
x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
											x	x	x															
									x	x	x																	
																			x	x	x							
x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x	x

Member States	*Years*																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Philippines						x	x	x													x	x	x					
Poland			x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x										x	x
Portugal																												
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Romania																				x	x	x						
Russian Federation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rwanda																												
Saint Lucia																												
Saudi Arabia																												
Senegal																	x	x	x									
Serbia and Montenegro[b]	x							x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x		
Sierra Leone																			x	x	x	x	x	x				
Somalia																												
South Africa																												
Spain														x	x	x												x
Sri Lanka																									x	x	x	
Sudan													x	x	x									x	x	x		
Suriname																												
Swaziland																												
Sweden						x	x	x													x	x	x					
Syrian Arab Republic																												
Thailand																												
Togo																												
Trinidad and Tobago																												x
Tunisia																									x	x	x	
Turkey		x	x	x				x	x	x												x	x	x				
Uganda																												x
Ukraine	x																											
United Arab Emirates																												
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania																			x	x	x	x	x	x				
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

[b] The name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to "Serbia and Montenegro" on 4 February 2003 at the request of its Government (A/57/728-S/2003/170).

Years																												
75	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*
		X	X	X							X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X						
		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X		X
							X	X	X																		X	X
																		X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X
X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X	X	X		
							X	X	X														X	X	X			
								X	X	X			X	X	X									X	X	X		X
X				X	X	X				X	X	X							X	X	X							X
X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X										
								X	X	X	X	X	X										X	X	X			
		X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X										
																				X	X	X				X	X	X
X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
									X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X				
		X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	X						X	X	X			X	X	X	
								X	X	X							X	X	X						X	X	X	
							X	X	X								X	X	X									
			X	X	X					X	X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X
		X	X	X							X	X	X			X	X	X						X	X	X		
X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X						
	X	X	X													X	X	X			X	X	X					
X			X	X	X								X	X	X	X	X	X										
	X	X	X				X	X	X					X	X	X					X	X	X					
X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				
X	X	X	X						X	X	X									X	X	X				X	X	X
		X	X	X										X	X	X		X	X	X							X	X
			X	X	X																							
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			X	X	X														X	X	X							
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Member States	*Years*																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Uruguay						x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x		
Venezuela		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x					
Viet Nam																												
Yemen																												
Zambia																												
Zimbabwe																												

Years																													
4	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003
													x	x	x														
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x		
																								x	x	x			
x	x	x	x																										
x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x				
											x	x	x							x	x	x						x	x

Annex VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Afghanistan	19 November 1946	China	24 October 1945
Albania	14 December 1955	Colombia	5 November 1945
Algeria	8 October 1962	Comoros	12 November 1975
Andorra	28 July 1993	Congo	20 September 1960
Angola	1 December 1976	Costa Rica	2 November 1945
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981	Côte d'Ivoire	20 September 1960
Argentina	24 October 1945	Croatia	22 May 1992
Armenia	2 March 1992	Cuba	24 October 1945
Australia	1 November 1945	Cyprus	20 September 1960
Austria	14 December 1955	Czech Republic	19 January 1993
Azerbaijan	2 March 1992	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Bahamas	18 September 1973	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 September 1960
Bahrain	21 September 1971	Denmark	24 October 1945
Bangladesh	17 September 1974	Djibouti	20 September 1977
Barbados	9 December 1966	Dominica	18 December 1978
Belarus	24 October 1945	Dominican Republic	24 October 1945
Belgium	27 December 1945	Ecuador	21 December 1945
Belize	25 September 1981	Egypt	24 October 1945
Benin	20 September 1960	El Salvador	24 October 1945
Bhutan	21 September 1971	Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968
Bolivia	14 November 1945	Eritrea	28 May 1993
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992	Estonia	17 September 1991
Botswana	17 October 1966	Ethiopia	13 November 1945
Brazil	24 October 1945	Fiji	13 October 1970
Brunei Darussalam	21 September 1984	Finland	14 December 1955
Bulgaria	14 December 1955	France	24 October 1945
Burkina Faso	20 September 1960	Gabon	20 September 1960
Burundi	18 September 1962	Gambia	21 September 1965
Cambodia	14 December 1955	Georgia	31 July 1992
Cameroon	20 September 1960	Germany	18 September 1973
Canada	9 November 1945	Ghana	8 March 1957
Cape Verde	16 September 1975	Greece	25 October 1945
Central African Republic	20 September 1960	Grenada	17 September 1974
Chad	20 September 1960	Guatemala	21 November 1945
Chile	24 October 1945	Guinea	12 December 1958

Member States	*Date of admission*
Guinea-Bissau	17 September 1974
Guyana	20 September 1966
Haiti	24 October 1945
Honduras	17 December 1945
Hungary	14 December 1955
Iceland	19 November 1946
India	30 October 1945
Indonesia	28 September 1950
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 October 1945
Iraq	21 December 1945
Ireland	14 December 1955
Israel	11 May 1949
Italy	14 December 1955
Jamaica	18 September 1962
Japan	18 December 1956
Jordan	14 December 1955
Kazakhstan	2 March 1992
Kenya	16 December 1963
Kiribati	14 September 1999
Kuwait	14 May 1963
Kyrgyzstan	2 March 1992
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 December 1955
Latvia	17 September 1991
Lebanon	24 October 1945
Lesotho	17 October 1966
Liberia	2 November 1945
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 December 1955
Liechtenstein	18 September 1990
Lithuania	17 September 1991
Luxembourg	24 October 1945
Madagascar	20 September 1960
Malawi	1 December 1964
Malaysia	17 September 1957
Maldives	21 September 1965
Mali	28 September 1960
Malta	1 December 1964
Marshall Islands	17 September 1991
Mauritania	27 October 1961
Mauritius	24 April 1968
Mexico	7 November 1945
Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 September 1991
Monaco	28 May 1993
Mongolia	27 October 1961
Morocco	12 November 1956
Mozambique	16 September 1975
Myanmar	19 April 1948
Namibia	23 April 1990
Nauru	14 September 1999
Nepal	14 December 1955
Netherlands	10 December 1945
New Zealand	24 October 1945
Nicaragua	24 October 1945
Niger	20 September 1960
Nigeria	7 October 1960
Norway	27 November 1945
Oman	7 October 1971
Pakistan	30 September 1947
Palau	15 December 1994
Panama	13 November 1945
Papua New Guinea	10 October 1975
Paraguay	24 October 1945
Peru	31 October 1945
Philippines	24 October 1945
Poland	24 October 1945
Portugal	14 December 1955
Qatar	21 September 1971
Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Republic of Moldova	2 March 1992
Romania	14 December 1955
Russian Federation	24 October 1945
Rwanda	18 September 1962
Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 September 1983
Saint Lucia	18 September 1979
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 September 1980

Member States	*Date of admission*
Samoa	15 December 1976
San Marino	2 March 1992
Sao Tome and Principe	16 September 1975
Saudi Arabia	24 October 1945
Senegal	28 September 1960
Serbia and Montenegro[a]	1 November 2000
Seychelles	21 September 1976
Sierra Leone	27 September 1961
Singapore	21 September 1965
Slovakia	19 January 1993
Slovenia	22 May 1992
Solomon Islands	19 September 1978
Somalia	20 September 1960
South Africa	7 November 1945
Spain	14 December 1955
Sri Lanka	14 December 1955
Sudan	12 November 1956
Suriname	4 December 1975
Swaziland	24 September 1968
Sweden	19 November 1946
Switzerland	10 September 2002
Syrian Arab Republic	24 October 1945
Tajikistan	2 March 1992
Thailand	16 December 1946
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[b]	8 April 1993
Timor-Leste	27 September 2002
Togo	20 September 1960
Tonga	14 September 1999
Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962
Tunisia	12 November 1956
Turkey	24 October 1945
Turkmenistan	2 March 1992
Tuvalu	5 September 2000
Uganda	25 October 1962
Ukraine	24 October 1945
United Arab Emirates	9 December 1971
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 October 1945
United Republic of Tanzania	14 December 1961
United States of America	24 October 1945
Uruguay	18 December 1945
Uzbekistan	2 March 1992
Vanuatu	15 September 1981
Venezuela	15 November 1945
Viet Nam	20 September 1977
Yemen	30 September 1947
Zambia	1 December 1964
Zimbabwe	25 August 1980

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[a] The name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to "Serbia and Montenegro" on 4 February 2003 at the request of its Government (A/57/728-S/2003/170).

[b] At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).